CHRISTIAN CENTURY



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The Christian Century Company

358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The Christian Century

Volume XXI

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 17, 1904

WHAT THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY STANDS FOR

In all things for Loyalty to Christ and Liberty in Christ. For the Word of God as the Revelation of the divine Will and the New Testament as the Revelation of the mind of Christ. For the conversion of the world through the preaching of the Gospel of Christ. For a fuller recognition of the Holy Spirit-his presence and power in the Church of Christ and the fruits of the Spirit-love, joy, peace, etc., in Christian life. For the Unity of the body of Christ as essential to the conversion of the world and the culmination of the Christian system.

BE STRONG.



E strong! We are not here to play, to dream, to drift, We have work to do, and loads to lift, Shun not the struggle; face it-'tis God's gift.

Be strong! Say not the days are evil-who's to blame? And fold the hands and acquiesce-O shame? Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

Be strong! It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong, How hard the battle goes, the day how long. Faint not, fight on, to-morrow comes the song M. D. Babcock.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS



UTLINES of the new arbitration treaties with Italy and Switzerland are completed, and that with Germany is well under way, and Mexico and England have signified their willingness to adopt such. That have signified their willingness to adopt such. with France was first completed.

The war between Japan and Russia has been so furious and destructive that failure in some vital form has not only afflicted the great northern empire, but also has evidently set in in an alarming measure among the valiant brown men of the island empire. The vague, but appreciable, rumor that Japan is moving for peace is a clear indication of vital failure in the sinews of war.

Israel Zangwill, the celebrated Jewish novelist and author of "Children of the Ghetto," is in America in the interests of a Zionist plan to found a Jewish colony in Uganda, British East Africa. The British government has offered a concession there and the high plateau on which it is situated makes it very healthy for whites and suitable for agriculture, the basis for any new state and in fact that of most older ones. The Jewish press of the country do not receive the plan with fervor but admit that Mr. Zangwill will receive support.

For many months past, the national election just over has doubtless interfered with many business undertakings. New ventures, and outlays of money for aggressive movements, have largely been suspended and deferred until the attention of the nation could be borne over the 8th of No-

Now that the great national question is settled, the people are breathing freely and hopefully; they are looking ahead and venturing into the future. Everything will now look up and all the material interests of the people will be pushed forward to success.

The strike of the hoisting engineers in Illinois coal mines may be settled without serious consequences. A truce has been declared and it is to be hoped a settlement will be quickly effected. Eight hundred men went out, but upon their work that of 50,000 miners depend. Already a slight rise in the price of coal is reported. Some 250 mines are partially or wholly closed. The engineers refused to accept the cut of 5.55 per cent which other workmen at the mines had accepted claiming that their raise had not been proportionate to that of other classes previously. They refused to submit the matter to a board of arbitration but will probably have to accept the cut or find their places filled by

M. Charles Wagner, the well-known preacher and writer of Paris, has been visiting in this country, and spent several days in Chicago addressing large audiences at various points including the university. M. Wagner is a most unconventional exponent of "The Simple Life," his best-known book. He is an interested observer of all American things, and is full of pointed and sensible comments on life as he sees it. His addresses are admirable examples of terse and homely speech which, in spite of the difficulty he finds with English, are well understood, and convey exactly that thought of which he is full, the desirability of simple, wholesome living, and an abandoning of all elements of ostentation and superficialism in the desire to absolutely realize the simple life.

Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Parker, the national candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, were accepted as the leading gentlemen of America. And yet in the stress of political controversy it was possible for Judge Parker to make charges against the President which the latter felt bound to stigmatize as "false" and "atrocious."

After the contest was decided, Judge Parker congratulated the President as sweetly as if none but kind words had ever passed his lips in relation to him, and the President replied as one gentleman might to another. All of which leads us to say that such a possibility, even under the pressure of a national contest is not elevating to the people, nor does it reflect any honor on the nation. The final decision of the reflect any honor on the nation. people at large may be so understood.

The world will know Christ only when believers show

All roads lead to hell until Christ becomes the leader, then all lead to riches.

A man identifies his friends by marks of favor. God favors his with a mark of identity in the forehead.

It is no use to take the heavy end of the other fellow's load unless you can cheerfully make the light end lighter.

WE EDITORIALS W

GOD AND MAN-A PARTNERSHIP.

UMANITY is largely a spoiled child. All that it has of any real value it has received without money and without price from the Giver of all good. And yet all the time, like a mendicant, it is asking for

more. If for a day or an hour or perhaps a briefer period, the gratuitous and gracious gifts should be suspended or withheld, every life would pay the inevitable forfeit.

And yet every gift is accompanied with the constraining love of God, who ever and anon pleads for our love, our gratitude, our worship, our service and the whole of our life.

IS THE SALOON CHRISTIAN?

O wonder that sometimes the canopy of the heavens is darkened in day time, when the Great Head of the Church, for which he gave his life as the price of purchase, thinks of the things which are done in His Name in human affairs. We have read of a great Christian preacher smoking for the glory of God, but we have also read that he came to be ashamed of that act.

The giant evil in our age, as everywhere declared, is the saloon and its attendant iniquities. And yet, Bishop Potter of New York is not alone in tampering with it in complicity and ceremoniously bestowing the sanction upon it of his authority and influence. The Union Signal gives the following:

"The churches of Great Britain are generally supposed to be in sympathy with the temperance movement, hence it is surprising to learn that in the registers of England, Scotland and Ireland 1,154 clergymen are shareholders in the liquor trade. Of these, 940 are clergymen of the Church of England; Church of Scotland, 16; Non-Conformists, 9; Roman Catholic, 104; and others, denominations not given, 85. In addition to these personal holdings, there are 516 who hold as trustees, making 1,670 reverend gentlemen who have an interest in the trade amounting to more than \$8,000,000. It is said, however, that no bishop of the church has anything to do with these liquor shares, and it is unfortunate that their example is not followed by all the clergy.

"The list of titled personages, men and women, who are financially interested in the liquor trade, is an appalling one."

MUCH TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

LATO rejoiced that he was man and not a beast, male and not a female, a Greek and not a barbarian, and a citizen of Athens in the time of Socrates. The great philosopher had much to be thankful for, but we have vastly more. Better fifty years in the United States in recent times than a cycle in the Athens of Socrates and Plato. I am thankful to the giver of life and all the things that make life worth living, that I was born at the beginning of the last half of the nineteenth century, the century of centuries, on the North American continent, of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the Christian church, in the golden time of the greatest on-rush of modern civilization.

"We are living, we are dwelling in a grand and awful time, In an age on ages telling, to be living is sublime."

In the pregnancy of the times, in the significance of what has happened, in the incomparable glory of existence, I have lived longer than any of the patriarchs. Life never meant as much as it means to the American citizen in these dawning years of the twentieth century. When I was born the oldest railroad in the world was less than twenty years of age, and not one of the great lines had yet been constructed. What marvelous development of transportation and communication have been witnessed by these fifty years of time. I went from Richmond to St. Louis in twenty-eight hours. It would have taken my father twenty-eight days to accomplish the same journey. When I can first remember the old men had not let laid aside their flint-lock muskets and rifles, and the young men were rejoicing in their percussion cap muzzle loaders. Tallow dips, sperm candles, rag wicks immersed in lard grease gave but a dim light in which to be-

hold the beauty of things as compared with the gas jet, electric flame and incandescent light of these latter days. How books and magazines and periodicals and all kinds of literature and the treasures of art have multiplied in these better days in which we live. How much more attractive and beautiful and convenient our homes have become; how infinite the multiplication of advantages and possibilities under the new application of science to the things of our daily life; and is this not something to be thankful for? Is it not a thing for fervent gratitude that the miseries of grinding and debasing poverty are comparatively unknown in this God-favored country? If the pious Israelite was grateful to Jehovah for the pent-up Utica of Palestine, who never tired of comparing the other side of Jordan to the sweet fields of Eden where the tree of life is blooming, what shall be said of the incomparable gift of magnificent America to the people of the United States? This is the richest country in the world. Its material resources are inex-haustible. Its prosperity is unexampled in the history of nations. Its opportunities are boundless. It is the choicest place on earth to live. Its educational facilities and spiritual advantages are equal to its physical resources. It is a great time, a great land, a great people, a great opportunity. we thank God sufficiently for these blessings? J. J. J. J. H.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

HE approaching Thanksgiving event in faultless succession to the spring, summer and autumn seasons, reminds us that the winter time is at hand, when barns and storehouses should be filled with the prod-ucts of the beneficent year. Much as man has done in the production of all the natural bounties, how little, after all, is the part he has played in comparison with the 99-100ths which the divine providence has contributed. In him truly everything lives, moves and has its being, and without him there is no life at all. Most clearly, then, the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof the world and all them who dwell therein. The corn and the wheat and all that grows in the fields, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. All things are his, for he made all things. It has been well said, that the pilgrims in the early colonial days, where the finest of the wheat from the threshing floors of the old continent for the plantings of New England populations. Comparatively speaking, they had very little to be thankful for, unless full weight were given to the blessings of life, health and the perilous wilderness with liberty. There was so little else, as it seems to us for them to be thankful for, that there appeared to be more reason for the "fast" which was officially proclaimed.

But the line between sorrow and joy, between wailing and rejoicing is sometimes very fine, that like the apocalyptic angel we may stand on both sides at the same time, or even most justifiably turn the darkness into light and banish our sadness that joyful thanksgiving may prevail. Surely, then, in this good year 1904, when the earth has brought forth plentifully in response to the labor of man and our storehouses are filled to repletion with an endless variety and an abundance of good things for the need, comfort and pleasure of the race, the words of the President of this matchless republic should be only the formal and ceremonicus call to dedicate the first hours of the day of thanksgiving to assemble ourselves in public congregations before the Lord of heaven and earth and heartily express our gratitude for all his benefactions to us personally, municipally and as a nation.

A little serious reflection and observation will suffice to show that the present year of our Lord has been fraught with the blessings of health—commercial and industrial prosperity. Our relations with the rest of the world most peaceful, unless there be some disturbance in one of our recent territorial acquisitions. Public and private charities and benevolencies have grown. The march of the nation is onward and upward in many valuable respects, and the church, wider awake than ever before, is making the people more thoroughly Christian, winning larger numbers to the Savior, and making the whole country more than ever "a delightsome land."

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SOME BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

T IS too early as yet to summarize the best literature

of the year, considering the fact that the autumn output is just reaching the reviewers' tables; but some suggestions may at least be ventured regarding the books that will be most prized by ministers, students, and informed readers generally. In the department of Old Testament literature several important works have appeared during the last twelve-month. Easily the most notable of these is Dr. A. B. Davidson's "The Theology of the Old Testament!" A teacher so familiarly known to workers in the field of the older Scriptures has always a large audience His death seemed an untimely ready for his utterances. removal of a commanding figure, and probably no teacher's taking off was ever more sincerely mourned than was his by the wide circle of men who had sat at his feet in the class-room at Edinburgh. The materials for his work on Old Testament theology had not been given their final form at the time of his death, and the manuscript was completed by Prof. Salmond, who at the conclusion writes, "My work is at an end. During its course the mist has of-The sense of loss has been reten been in my eyes. vived. A voice has spoken to me out of the past. A face that was darkened has seemed to be turned upon me again with its old light. I have felt how long art is and how short is life." The book is representative of the thorough The book is representative of the thorough scholarship, the careful work, and the utter lack of dogmatism of Dr. Davidson. His reasons are stated impartially, and his conclusions advanced with modesty. He has treated a most difficult field in a conservative and yet satisfying One will not always agree with him at all points, especially in his views regarding sacrifice and eschatology,

in a field where Schultz is probably chief. Prof. Kent has just issued the first of his volumes in the Student's Old Testament series. The title is "Narratives of the Beginnings of Hebrew History." Dr. Kent has here put into popular form the results of critical study upon the problems which have occupied biblical workers for the past The different narratives are placed in parallel generation. columns, their approximate dates are indicated, and their relations to each other in the development of Old Testament doctrine are pointed out. The preliminary essays consider such themes as Israel's oral traditions and their crystalli--zation into literature, the present literary form of the contents of Israel's early records, and the characteristics, dates, and history of the different prophetic and priestly narra-In appendices supplementary data are given in the form of bibliographical references to the different subjects involved, a discussion of the expressions peculiar to the different narratives, parallel accounts of the creation, the fall and the flood from the literature of other nations, and other related themes. Several maps and charts assist the reader. Dr. Kent proposes to include in his work a competent treatment of the apocryphal books. The biblical text is presented in a new translation embodying features not included in any now published. The sacred forms of speech are omitted except most needed. The surprising feature is the reten-

but the work will take its place as a standard treatment of

this subject in succession to a long list of excellent volumes

whose use Dr. Kent apologetically explains. Prof. McFadyen of Toronto has contributed to the Messages of the Bible series a valuable volume on the Psalms and the Book of Lamentations, which is noticed elsewhere

tion of the archaic and unsatisfactory form "Jehovah,"

Prof. Burton's recent works on the Gospel of Mark and "A Short Introduction to the Gospels" are given notice in another column, but should be included in a consideration of the valuable biblical material of the year.
"The Ethical Teachings of Jesus," by Dr. Briggs of

Union Theological Seminary, contributes valuable materials

on a subject which has been treated by such eminent authorities as Wendt, Weiss, Holtzmann, Bruce, Julicher, and others. The brief introductory treatment of the form and method of Jesus' teachings is followed by a series of chapters upon the themes with which our Lord dealt. In this. work Dr. Briggs reveals the same elements of careful scholarship as in his other works. He does not appeal to all readers, but the work is full of suggestion.

The great work of Sabatier, "Religions of Authority and the Religion of the Spirit," is scarcely to be reckoned among the books of the year, being an earlier issue, but none the less it has played so important a part in the reading of thoughtful students of religious problems during the past twelve months that it deserves mention here. Almost as much may be said of Dr. George A. Gordon's "Ultimate Conception of Faith," which appeared last winter.

Prof. George A. Coe's large circle of admirers will welcome the new work which has just appeared from his pen. Its title, "Education in Religion and Morals," indicates the curve of the work. Prof. Coe has been a most helpful contributor to the literature of the new movement for religious. education. He is a prominent worker in the association formed two years ago and has by voice and pen wrought admirably in its behalf. The present volume is an outgrowth of this interest and admirably supplements his for-mer works, "The Spiritual Life," and "The Religion of a Mature Mind." It serves excellently the need of the time by dealing with the great pedagogical problem which is just now insistent. The book falls into four sections, of which the first deals with the theory of education. In this section Prof. Coe admirably insists upon the fundamental place of religion in any competent educational program. contention that the teaching of ethics and religion is apart from the duties of society as embodied in its educational institutions is shattered by the array of facts here presented. Part II. deals with the religious life of the child, and touches in a new and illuminating manner upon the problemmade so familiar by Starbuck and the author himself. Part III. deals with the institutions of education, such as thefamily, the Sunday-school, societies, clubs, Christian academies, colleges and state schools. The concluding section of the work is devoted to the perspective and deals with present religious problems, especially the relation of the church and the child. A carefully selected bibliography forms an appendix to this stimulating volume. H. L. W.

MR. STEWART'S CAMPAIGN.

THE results of Oliver W. Stewart's efforts for reelection to the Illinois Assembly have disappointed his associates and a large circle of admirers. Upto a week ago there was perfect confidence felt by Mr. Stewart and his friends as to the outcome. Two causes produced a change of current and led to the very close vote which resulted in Mr. Stew-art's defeat. The first was the fact that the very championship of right principles which he made during his first term at Springfield compelled the Republican and Democratic parties to place in nomination men of unquestioned character and integrity as his opponents. In this regard there was a notable difference between the two campaigns. Two years ago the men on the old party tickets were mere machine tools. This year a very marked and acceptable change in their personnel was seen. As a result the earnest efforts made by the party leaders to wheel all available voters into line for the regular party representatives was not without effect. Many men who recognized Mr. Stewart's high character and value in the State Assembly, still voted for their party candidates purely from a sense of loyalty.

There was another cause, however, far more surprising and much less excusable. For some time it has been apparent that a few of the Prohibitionist leaders, notably Mr. Woolley, have been extremely jealous of the growing influence of Mr. Stewart in the party councils and in popular favor. A strong effort was made by Mr. Woolley to nominate General Miles on the Prohibition ticket, but failed

¹The Theology of the Old Testament, by A. B. Davidson, D. D., New York. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1904. Pp. 540. Price \$2.50, net.

²Narratives of the Beginnings of Hebrew History, by Charles Foster Kent, Ph. D. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1904. Pp. 382. Price, \$2.75, net.

The Ethical Teachings of Jesus, by Charles Augustus Briggs.
D. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1904. Pp. 279 Price, \$1.50, net.

Education in Religion and Morals, by George Albert Coe, Ph. Chicago. The Fleming H. Revell Company. 1904. Pp. 406. D. Chicago. T Price, \$1.35, net.

through the prevailing good sense of most of the Prohibitionist leaders, led by Mr. Stewart. This and other causes of grievance led to the alienation from Mr. Stewart's cause of the "New Voice" of this city, of which Mr. Woolley is editor. More recently the antagonism has grown, until two or three days before the election, charges were made against Mr. Stewart as national chairman of the Prohibition Committee, reflecting upon his honesty and the administration of his office. It was apparent that these charges were intended to be unanswerable, coming as they did just on the eve of election. We have no wish to comment upon this chapter of treachery. Mr. Stewart will not be injured by his failure to return to Springfield, but rather helped. It is the cause that suffers, and most of all it is the men who have been the instruments of this defection who will lose in large measure the esteem which they formerly held in the minds of thoughtful Prohibitionists and reformers. does not easily give up admiration in which he has held a man like Mr. Woolley, but there are actions which leave no longer room for that sentiment in the mind that preserves its self-respect.

DOUBLING OUR NUMBERS.

HAT is an admirable suggestion in the report of the Committee on our Centennial that we endeavor to double our numbers during the next five years. It pertains chiefly, though not wholly, to the work of evangelization. To bring into active fellowship with us a body like the Free Baptists, for example, would largely increase our numbers, but it would be a work of union rather than of evangelization. The Disciples of Christ have placed the world forever in debt by restoring the original conditions of pardon; by their emphasis on obedience, and their astonishing success bears witness to the power of this great truth.

If, then, we are to take up evangelistic work with new energy, we must honor the evangelist. Many of these heroic men think that they have fared badly among the churches; that they are disesteemed by their brethren. There should be no good reason for such a feeling among them. By the press, by the pastors, and by the rank and file of the members, they should be respected, rewarded, honored. To be sure, there are men occasionally to be found in the evangelistic field who are worthless, but these should not discredit a whole class, and cannot. We sometimes wonder whether our evangelists are not criticized because of jealousy and personal pique. "One star differeth from another star in glory." And we have gifts differing. "To every man his glory." work." And we have gifts differing.

But the evangelists are all too few for this great task; the pastors must study and train themselves for it. Knowing full well the manifold burdens of the pastoral office, we hesitate to make this suggestion. Our growth has been so rapid, that we have a great army of church members who need much and thorough teaching. Not only from the pulpit, but from house to house also, they must be taught. Then there are our ever increasing general interests, each with its day and offering; and so on to the end of the weary year. And yet Christian ministers are not content to ignore the work of an evangelist. Will it not be well for them to take it up in deeper earnest than ever? The churches must permit them to hold one or two meetings a year out-side their own field; it will revive the pastor, and the enrichment of his own life and the increment of his power will amply repay the church for the loan.

Still further, a great army of personal workers must be aroused and enlisted. We say "aroused" because we believe it emphatically the duty of every Disciple to bear witness, Our members must be roused to this sublime to win souls. duty and high privilege. In every congregation there are men who can go out and preach in communities near by, without in the least interfering with their business pursuits. They should be encouraged to "stir up the gift that is in And every member, if possible, ought to be enlisted

in heart to heart work for the salvation of men. With all this, we should make a much greater and more persistent use of literature, both periodical and permanent. It was the high character and excellent spirit of one of our

church weeklies that first really interested the writer, and it was not sermons but tracts that convinced him, CHRISTIAN CENTURY does not hesitate to lay upon the hearts of the brethren the burden of the extension of the circulation of our church papers. Each has its distinctive character, and does its work, and all are worthy of ten-fold the support they receive. Shall we not hear the heroic summons that was sounded out in the St. Louis Convention, and take up at once an aggressive evangelistic campaign?

One of the most interesting phases of development in the higher life of Chicago is presented in the election of the new home for the Chicago Orchestra, which will be occupied early in December. It is situated on Michigan avenue. is designed by Mr. D. H. Burnham, and will be particularly devoted to the use of the orchestra. The contribution which Theodore Thomas has made to the musical and artistic life not only of Chicago but the entire middle West is too great to be summarized in a brief notice of this character. It is sufficient to say that no instrumentality in the city has been more uplifting than the orchestra during the past dozen years under his direction. The crisis was reached about a year ago, when it became evident that the annual deficit which had been assumed by friends of the organization and of musical interests in Chicago could no longer be disposed of in this way. An orchestra of this kind is too expensive a body to be supported entirely from the proceeds of concerts, however freely patronized, and an endowment is needed. After earnest effort a fund of three-quarters of a million dollars was raised for the erection of the building, which will by rentals yield a revenue expected to cover the annual deficit of the orchestra. Music lovers in Chicago and vicinity will hail this new step with satisfaction. It relieves Mr. Thomas of the responsibility connected with the management of the orchestra, and permits him to devote himself to those lines of work in which he has become an acknowledged master, the training of his musicians and the preparation of his programs.

HIS OWN.

Be still, O heart! cease fearing, fretting About the future, all unknown. Ne'er think the Master is forgetting About his own-his purchased one.

-Jean H. Watson.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

E DESIRE to announce that in connection with the publication of THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY we have established a religious mail order book business and publishing house. Already there has been issued by the company a number of works which have been very favorably received. While primarily our effort shall be to make prominent books of a religious nature, we shall supply all books that are inspiring and uplifting-books for supply all books that are inspiring and uplitting—books for the home, the family, the library and for gift and presen-tation purposes. We know that we have unexcelled facili-ties for offering the books of all publishers at prices that will invite your patronage. THE BEST FOR THE MONEY that intelligent selection and experience can sup-ply, shall be our policy. We believe that we can give you full information regarding the best books on any special subject in which you are interested. Any good book in print will be furnished at special introductory prices. In our well chosen list we have only aimed to cover some of the best values offered by the various publishers. Next year a general and complete catalogue will be issued treating on books in a larger and more extended sense. We are prepared to furnish anything in the line of good books, also Sunday School, Christian Endeavor and Church supplies at lowest rates. Special discount to preachers and solicitors. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for liberal terms. Vinvite correspondence. List sent free upon request.

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Hebron and the Oak of Abraham



LEFT the entrance to the Mosque of Abraham and went around the north side of the Haram to an elevation overlookentire complex of buildings, and were followed here as everywhere else

work, selling it to the visitors, quite independent of other bargaining. glass ornaments form an important item in the trade of Hebron, and some of the little bazaars at Jerusalem are piled high with this brittle stock.

We found these Hebron streets



Pool of Solomon.

Photo by P. W. Kendall.

crowd of men, women and children. Returning once more to the front of the building, we came to a second entrance to the mosque, and were about to be admitted to the opening of the passage leading up to the inner door, whither we were conducted by a small boy who acted as a representative of the official in The boy pushed violently at the door, only to find that it was held by an old man from within, who with equal yiolence opposed its opening. When the strength of the youth got the better of aged opponent, the latter seized club and began beating the boy with the utmost violence. The boy seemed to take it all in good part, though each was hurling a perfect volley of invective and denunciation at the other. The door was finally opened, but we were not allowed The boy had suffered his illto enter. treatment in vain. The beating of children seems to be a favorite custom among these people. Again and again we saw evidences of their cruel treatment of the little ones. At the same time one remarks what seems to be at first a paradox, the great affection shown by some of the parents for their children. This does not, however, appear to prevent a large measure of cruelty to all others.

Leaving the vicinity of the sacred inclosure, we passed through several winding, covered passageways, which serve as bazaars for the merchants of cheap dress goods, leather, shoes, nuts, fruits, saddles, bridles and various forms of breadstuff, to a section of the town where varieties of objects are manufactured. Among these were the olive wood articles so common in Palestine, bread made in huge baking ovens, or upon heated stones, and glass ornaments such as large beads and bracelets, which seem to be favorite articles of adornment. In these smoky factories each workman sat at his own forge and carefully guarded his own

through which we wandered unspeakably dirty, and the town gave evidence everywhere of a backward and fanatical spirit. Among the objects of interest to be seen here are the two large reservoirs, in whose muddy water we saw several watermen wading to fill their leather bot-

Turning to the northwest, a half hour's walk through a narrow and winding lane, with high walls of rough stone on either side, we came to the old tree known as the Oak of Mamre. During this journey we had further evidences of the unfriendly disposition of the people in a shower of stones and other missiles thrown by boys and men from behind one of the walls. One of the stones struck a member of our party on the head, and might have done serious injury. It was impossible to tell who had thrown the stone, and we were warned by our guides that it was better to pay no attention to the crowd, as such treatment was of frequent occurrence and could not very well be suppressed.

The old tree itself is a huge oak, whose growth has endangered its life and has split it into several diverging sec-Recently a stone wall surrounded by an iron paling has been put around it for more effective preservation. The trunk is more than thirty feet in circumference at the bottom. It was almost under the shade of this tree that our noonday luncheon was spread by one of the camp servants, and we were able to recall those incidents in the history of the patriarchs and later times which have made Hebron an interesting spot. Further up the side of the hill on which the oak stands is the Russian Hospice, where pilgrims of the Greek faith are entertained, and at the top of the hill there stands a tower from which a magnificent view may be obtained, embracing all the



Oak of Abraham.

Photo by Mrs. F. Meriwether.

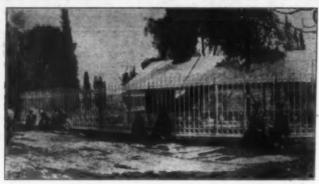
tles, consisting of sewn-up goat skins, preparatory to peddling the water on the streets to thirsty purchasers, who are quite indifferent, apparently, to the amount of mud and other filth which the water contains.

country to the east, as far as the chasm of the Dead Sea and the hills of Moab, and to the west as far as the Mediterranean. It was from such a spot as this that the man who visited Abraham with the news of the impending fate of the

cities of the plain must have "looked toward Sodom." (Gen. 18:16.)

As evening approached we retraced our

the white buildings of Bethlehem, and across the Plain of Rephalm to Jerusalem, a journey once taken by Abraham



Entrance to Mosque of Abraham. Photo by P. W. Kendall.

way into the town and took our carriages for Jerusalem, enjoying the long evening drive to the Holy City, past the Pools of Solomon, flooded with moonlight, past with the son whose sacrifice he had resolved, on that height where in later years was to rise the city of the Great King.



RADE Follows the Flag" was a current phrase during the Spanish war.

It would be nearer the truth to say that "Trade follows the Faith," nor does trade follow the flag to any perceptible extent, except as the flag follows the faith.

The United States became a "world power" before the sinking of the Spanish ships by Admiral Dewey, and it became a world power by the armies that march under the banner of the faith, rather than by the armies which march under the banner of the stars and stripes.

England and America are the two great world powers in the first place not because of their flags floating everywhere, but because of their faith, the Christian faith, forcing everywhere.

It was with William Carey that England began to be a world power. It was with the three students praying under the haystack in Williamstown, Massachusetts, that America really became a world power.

Standing armies and navies may make a nation a worldly power, but it is only the armies that march under the banner of the cross that can make a nation a world power. Or we may say that the beginning of England's greatness was the conversion of the Briton prisoners at Rome, when they came under the power of the apostolic faith and carried that faith back to their own country.

It is when "the faith" as a governing principle supplants force as a governing principle that a nation ceases to be a worldly power and becomes a world power. The sign of the cross must precede the ensign of its nation before that nation can really become a world power.

If the banner of the cross had never been planted at Plymouth, the stars and stripes would not now be floating over Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

In 1835, Rev. Samuel Parker of Ithaca, New York, and Doctor Marcus Whitman of Rushville were sent as missionaries to the Whitehead Indians, in what is now the State of Washington, under the auspices of the American Board. These Indians had learned of the white man's book, through an American trapper, as early as 1830, and, at the cost of great suffering, had made their appeal which finally reached the ears of the American Board.

Whitman had made the journey before he took his bride there when they were accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. Spaulding. Whitman's vehicle was the first vehicle to cross the Rocky Mountains, as his bride and Mrs. Spaulding who occupied that vehicle were the first ladies to cross the Rocky Mountains. A Rev. Mr. Gray accompanied the party. When Dr. Whitman learned of the purpose of United States government to cede the this whole territory to Great Britain as worthless, he determined to make the journey to Washington to stop negotiations, and he did so under protest of his friends, who regarded the journey as impossible. He reached Washington frostbitten and emaciated and was received by Daniel Webster very coolly.

Of what use was Oregon? He was about to trade it to Great Britain for a cod fishery.

President Tyler said that if it could be demonstrated that Oregon was accessible, negotiations for the sale of this territory would be suspended. Next Whitman hurried to Boston to

Next Whitman hurried to Boston to persuade the American Board not to do as they were intending—abandon the mission—and subsequently he conducted almost a thousand people in an emigrant train of 200 wagons across to the Pacific; the first time such a thing had ever been done.

One man had saved an empire, and this in his zeal for missions, not for money. Later on the mission was destroyed by the Indians, and Whitman and his wife and twelve others were killed. The civilization and prosperity of the states of the Pacific slope are his monument no less than Whitman College.

It was Whitman's move that has made possible on the Pacific coast such cities as Tacoma, Portland, Seattle, and Denver, Omaha and Kansas City inland. Trade follows the flag only as the flag follows the faith. The love of Christ will go further than the lust of commerce.

"The missionary blazes the way for the merchant," a fact which should be reiterated.

Grace will carry men further and make them to endure more than greed. And too often greed improves the opportunties that grace makes. Hence dissipation follows the fruits of evangelization.

Commerce is self interest. Christianity is self sacrifice. Self interest is timid. Self sacrifice for Christ is bold. Self sacrifice as inspired by Christ is bold and has its martyrs. Self interest has no martyrs.

Self sacrifice as inspired by grace never counts life dear. Self interest as inspired by greed is afraid of malaria and wild beasts and pirates. Christianity says: We must go into all the world to save men.

Commerce says, we will go where it is profitable and safe for ourselves. Commerce waits for Christianity to tame the wild beasts, drive out snakes and malaria, subdue the wilderness.

The song of the redeemed is pitched to the key of sacrifice. The saints are they who offer themselves, and sacrifice is the language they talk; the song they sing, the robe they wear.

The robe of righteousness is woven of the warp of the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross, and of the woof of the little sacrifices we ourselves make. Try on that garment; thus you will exchange ashes for beauty; mourning for the oil of joy; and the spirit of heaviness for the garment of praise.

Let us see how the facts bear out this statement that "Trade Follows the Flag."

Dr. D. O. Mears, in his chapter on "The Book and Commerce," gives the following facts: "Here is a list of machines sent by order of one missionary in eastern Turkey: 102 fanning mills; 2 hand spinning machines, 2 circular sawing machines, 2 knitting machines are in plough, 1 cotton gin, 1 grain mill, 53 flax mills, 1 hand loom, 2 hand threshing machines.

For every dollar England has spent for missions, she receives ten dollars in trade.

In a single year 500 ploughs were sent to the natives alone.

A business house in Boston filled a single order for goods for South Africa to the value of \$1,200.

It cost \$1,200,000 to plant Christianity in the Hawaiian Islands. The commercial gain of one year's trade with these islands amounted to \$1,600,000."

W PRAYER W



LORD, I pray
That for this day
I may not swerve
By foot or hand,

From thy command, Not to be served, but to serve.

"This, too, I pray,
That for this day
No love of ease
Nor pride prevent
My good intent,
Not to be pleased, but to please.

"And if I may,
I'd have this day
Strength from above
To set my heart
In heavenly art,

Not to be loved, but to love."

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The Ballot the Home and



HE opponents of woman suffrage declare that woman in govern-ment would be out of place. What is it that defines the sphere creature? Nature alone; whenever nature makes a prohibition, there is no need of human legislation. If nature had prohibited women from the privileges and duties of citizens, she would have withheld the power of the mind which can grasp the problems of government, would have withheld the capacity for patriotism which fills the hearts of women as well as men; would have withheld the desire for liberty and self-government which every creature "created in the image of God" must have; she would have withheld from woman the power of suffering and smarting at the stamp of inequality placed upon her; she would have made women as insensible as the lower orders of animals to the question of self-govern-

power was conferred for use: Every every ability must have freedom in development.

Political liberty stands on the same ground as industrial, educational and religious liberty. If man has a right to exclude woman from one field of development, he has the right to exclude her from all. Where he got the right to exclude her from one or all is a question that remains unanswered and unanswer-

The enfranchisement of women is objected to on the ground that the duties of the home preclude interests and duties of the state. But the average woman of the home has time for many things beside her household duties and the care of the family. The changed industrial conditions of our country have taken from the home to the factories most of its old occupations.

The introduction of labor-saving devices and manufactured products gives women much leisure. The average woman to-day has ample time for reading, social duties, church work, philanthropic work, and various interests outside the home. Some women, mostly anti-suffragists, devote this leisure to pink teas, society and Many women find opportunity to-day without neglecting their homes to fulfill a larger usefulness to themselves, their families and to the world.

The average woman has more leisure to-day than the average man and would no more endanger the welfare of her home and children by an absence of a half hour occasionally to go to the polls to vote than the business man endangers his business, the physician his patient, or the preacher his parishioners by performing similar errands.

And then the home which is the subject of such nervous consideration by remonstrants—how much mockery there is in it when in the majority of states, unless deeded to her, she has no home at all. Her services within the home belong wholly to the husband, and she is legally entitled only to food, clothes, shelter and medicine, according to his judgment.

In sixteen states a wife has no right to her earnings outside the home. eight states a woman has no right to her own property after marriage. A married woman cannot lay claim to a dollar of the joint accumulations of herself and husband during the lifetime of her husband, and if she die first she cannot dispose of a dollar of it by will.

But the bitterest irony of woman's legal rights in the home is in the fact that in only nine states at the beginning of the twentieth century does a woman legally own her children or is considered equal guardian with the father.

No home and no children! Is this not enough to arouse every woman in the land to demand that the mother of her children shall be free, and have as much power over herself in government as her son shall have? How can sons be truly free while their mothers are political slaves?

The ideal home will never be realized until woman has equal privileges in government and equal rights before the law, until she can hold herself in the presence of her children with the self-respect coming from their mutual knowledge of her political equality.

industrial While conditions have changed, liberating woman from a weight of household drudgery, and giving her more leisure for outside interests, it is also true that the theory of the modern state has changed and the state has enlarged its scope to include many duties formerly left to the home or individual

The state educates the child. It is now taking it from the home at the age of four and five and placing it in the kin-dergarten, then into the public school, then on through the high school, the university, or technical school. Woman must follow the child in this life outside the home. She must interest herself in the plans and details of public school government-in the constitution of school boards, selection of teachers, proper courses of study, the sanitary condition and comfort of school houses and other phases of this department of public government.

It is idle to-day to tell women to stay in their homes and take care of their They have come out of their children. homes for that laudable purpose. Their children are obliged to walk the streets where the state allows evils to flourish and contaminate the young. To be true to her children she must interest herself in the enactment of good laws and the repeal of bad ones. She must interest herself in efficient police and law enforcing officials.

The state to-day undertakes to care for the mentally and morally defective. It cares for the sick and the poor, seeks to promote the health of the community, inspects tenements and factories and performs other functions of a social nature. Women have keen interests in these affairs and a knowledge born of long experience in dealing with them.

The state now needs the mother element. Wherever is placed in custody a woman criminal, wherever the insane, blind, orphan or delinquent, woman's presence on boards of management and as matrons should be permitted the same

Women are dragged into court of men. made to lay before men the secrets of most sacred relations. They are tried by juries in which no woman's heart beats. No motherly, sisterly face is there to encourage, seldom a woman's voice to defend, and no woman's thought wrapped up in the verdict.

Wherever a woman has a place in a governed country there should be women represented in government. Whenever a law is made that in any way affects women, that law should be submitted to women's judgment and wishes. All laws relating to divorce, property, children, temperance, public instruction and other mutual interests can never be rightly adjusted until her voice is heard in the deliberations and her vote helps to decide Women need the ballot to protect themselves, their homes, and their chil-

Women do not love and care for their children because they are compelled to do so by legal enactments, but in answer to the law of nature that is as unchanging as the law of the universe.

But as Sidney Lanier has said: is idle to argue from prophecy when one can argue from history," and the fallacious arguments and doleful prophecies against woman suffrage from the standpoint of the home are conclusively answered in four states where women are completely enfranchised.

In Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho women have had equal rights for several years and family life moves on just as elsewhere. Women marry, and love their husbands, homes, and children as much as the women of other states. Although women in Colorado are in the minority, Ellis Meredith said recently in an address at Washington:

"In the ten years the women have been voting in Colorado, I believe they have done at least five times as much as all the rest of the non-voting women in the United States put together, and I base this claim upon the record of our statute books as compared with those of other states. For women stand, relatively, for the same thing everywhere, and their first care is naturally and inevitably for the child. No one who knows anything about our statute books will attempt to deny that Colorado women have revolutionized the attitude of our state toward the child."

All other objections to woman suffrage are answered by history and experience in the four suffrage states and in Australia and New Zealand. The ballot educates. Women become more intelligent and capable human beings.

As large a percent of women as men The best women vote. The exercise of the franchise does not destroy womanliness, nor the love of home and

It does not cause domestic dissension. Women have not become degraded, but on the other hand legislatures and public officials and the leading citizens unite in declaring that the influence of women in government is resulting in cleaning up politics and evolving a better condition.

Intelligent, patriotic American women should be taken from the political company of minors, imbeciles and criminals and elevated to the ranks of those deemed capable of self-government.

Dr. Oren Oneal and Family

Many of our readers have expressed a desire to know more of Dr. Oren Oneal, the well known oculist of this city, whose advertisements frequently appear in our columns. We take pleasure in publishing people. Dr. Oneal is so well known that he frequently receives letters with nothing in the envelope but his picture. He recently received such a letter which was mailed in New York City thirty-six

manner. We take pleasure in publishing was maned in New York City turity and

a picture of the doctor's family, consisting of himself, Mrs. Oneal and their son James.

Dr. and Mrs. Oneal are both members of the Christian church. They were baptized and also married by Ira J. Chase, the well known and beloved Christian minister, who afterward became Governor of Indiana.

They have recently moved into their handsome new colonial residence on Greenwood avenue.

Dr. Oneal comes of that famous old Scotch-Irish stock which has left its mark on the history of progress and achievements in America. Fine old revolutionary families they were, on both sides, playing an important part in that history-making period. They settled in Virginia when they first came to America, and in that state and Kentúcky have always resided until the grandfather of Dr. Oneal on the maternal side, Rev. John P. Thompson, moved to Indiana and expounded for many years the New Testament doctrine taught by the Disciples of Christ.

In the July issue of the Christian Century we printed President Roosevelt's picture on the front page and Dr. Oneal's on the back page. Probably no two faces are more familiar to the American

hours before. There wasn't a scratch of a pen or pencil on it—nothing but his picture which was cut out of a magazine and pasted on the envelope.

Dr. Oneal's method of letting afflicted humanity know through advertising what he can do for them may not be according to the ethics of the old-school physician, but inasmuch as he is bringing joy and happiness to the hosts of thousands every year, it seems there can be no question as to the wisdom of his course.

TRAVEL CULTURE CLUB

The readers of the Christian Century have been kept fully aware during the past year of the great success of the first party of this club, Dr. Willett's Travel Study Class in Palestine.

The party planned for last summer under the guidance of Charles A. Young, one of the editors of this paper, was unable to make the trip, as Mr. Young was kept at home by business and family reasons. Several persons, however, were booked for the party and some of them made the trip in the regular summer party, sent by Messrs. H. W. Dunning & Co., of Boston, Mass. The others postponed their trip until the summer of 1905, and we are glad to announce that

we now have six persons booked for that tour. The party will be limited to about twenty, and therefore about onethird of the places are already filled. The tour will be practically the same as that planned for last year with the dates very slightly changed.

We cordially invite all readers of the Christian Century and members of our church to join this Travel Culture Club, even if they do not expect to travel in the coming year. We should be glad to have their names on our list and to send them the circulars of tours as issued from time to time. Then when they are ready to go we and they will feel acquainted with each other. Names for enrollment may be sent to the Christian Century Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., or to Messrs. H. W. Dunning & Co., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

THANKSGIVING DAY

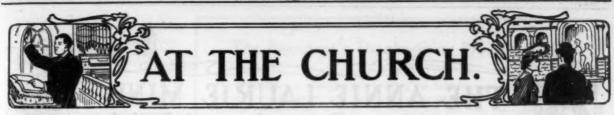
The first Thanksgiving appointed for the United States was Thursday, November 26, 1789. The proclamation of President Washington is said to be in the possession of Rev. J. W. Wellman, having come into his possession as an heirloom from his great-grandfather, William Ripley, of Cornish, N. H.

The history of Thanksgiving in the colonies and the United States is inter-The first national Thanksgiving, esting. in which all the colonies united, was appointed by a resolution of the Continental Congress, Oct. 31, to be held on the 18th of December, 1777. This, it will be noted, was the year following the Declaration of Independence. The immediate occasion of the appointment was the victory at Saratoga in the Revolutionary war. Other thanksgiving days were appointed by the Continental Congress and subsequently by the Congress of the Confederation. During Washington's first administration the House and Senate passed a resolution, requesting the President to appoint a day of thanksgiving and prayer, which was accordingly appointed for November 26, 1789, the first national Thanksgiving under the present constitu-

After the suppression of the whisky rebellion in western Pennsylvania, Washington, in his second term, appointed a Thanksgiving for February 19, 1795, without the special authority of Congress. This was the origin of the present method of appointment. No national Thanksgiving was appointed after this until the conclusion of the war of 1812, when President Madison, at the request of Congress, appointed April 2, 1815, as a day of thanksgiving and praise. From this time on thanksgiving days were appointed by different states, but no national appointment until President Lincoln revived the custom during the war of the rebellion (1864).

The struggle may be long, but the Risen One will conquer. Under his feet, at last, his enemies shall lie. And I am one with the victor, trusting him and serving him. It is a great thing to be upon the certain victor's side; and I may be on it, if I will be, and so have shining share in the illimitable triumph.

What will ruin one man will ruin two; what will ruin two men will ruin a dozen; what will ruin a dozen men will ruin a community; what will ruin a community will ruin a county; what will ruin a county will ruin a state. Whisky has ruined one man. This has been demonstrated.



BIBLE STUDY UNION NOTES

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 20. JEREMIAH THE PATRIOT. JERUSALEM DESTROY-ED AND THE JEWS CARRIED CAP-SCRIPTURE SECTION, JER. 37: 1-39:10: 2 Kl. 24:18-25:21.

Expository Notes. By Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D., Northfield, Mass.

Introductory.

N THIS lesson we have reached the crisis in the history of the chosen crisis in the history of the chosen people in which its power is broken, and it is almost entirely carried into captivity. To the very last a prophet of God bears solemn testimony to the fact of his supremacy and government, even though such testimony was given at the cost of great and cruel persecution. The sounding of that voice, had they but known their day, was always an opportunity for repentance and return. Instead of repentance, their attitude was one of continuous rebellion until the irrevocable blow fell and they were carried away, a royal people by Divine intention, broken and enslaved by a Godless people. We may gather lessons of encouragement and warning from the action of the prophet and the attitude of the people.

The Man. A Revelation of Loyalty.

The Man. A Revelation of Loyalty.

The Man. A Revelation of Loyalty.

The appointed portion of Scripture cannot be studied without a double sense of horror and admiration—horror at the terrible suffering through which the prophet passed, and admiration at the magnificent consistency with which he persisted in speaking only the message of Jehovah. This is a perpetual wonder in the history of the true messenger of God. It would have been easy for him to miss the persecution, and the prison, and all the terrible suffering. A modification of his message by accommodation to the desire of the princes, a softening of its terrible roughness, even a general denunciation of sin without the particular insistence upon the falsity of their hopes from Egypt, and the certainty of the victory of the Chaldeans, any of these changes would have saved him. Yet he never faltered, but steadily, in spite of the anger of man, the voice reiterated what God had given him to say, which brought upon him the sufferings described. This has been repeated in all ages. Many examples might be quoted. Let one of the simplest be chosen. In the days of the old Scotch Covenanters a wee laddle, one Jamie Douglas, for refusing to play traftor to truth was one day held over a steep and rough preci-Covenanters a wee laddle, one Jamie Doug-las, for refusing to play traftor to truth was one day held over a steep and rough preci-plee by a brutal soldier, and given the op-tion of disloyalty or death. Looking up into the face of the man with eyes bright with the face of the man with eyes bright with the light of truth and heroism, he said: "Drop me down, then, if ye must; 'tis ne'er so deep as hell." What is the secret of heroism like that of Jeremiah and Jamie Douglas? It springs from personal knowledge of God. To see God is ever to see all other matters in their true proportion and perspective. We live in days when disloyalty fo the testimony of truth is not likely to produce such physical sufferings, and our need for loyalty on the selfish side is not so great. Here is our subtle temptation. There is, however, the same need for loyalty, and there is still sufferings for righteousness' sake.

This course is on Patriarchs, Kings and Prophets. It gives a connected outline view of the leaders in ancient Israel. The lessons are based on entire Scripture selections. They are issued in four courses, with seven grades and three teachers' helpers and furnish connected and graded Fible study for all classes from childhood to maturity. These notes are published to meet the needs of our readers who are using these lessons.

The Nation. A Warning.

The Nation. A Warning.

The warning afforded by the history of the people is so patent as to need little argument. It is the story of the strange and awful hardening of heart and consolence which ever follows upon persistent sin. What a strange infatuation possesses the rebellious! With all the history of the centuries behind them, and its testimony to the certainty of punishment and defeat following upon refusal to listen to the voice of the messengers of God, these rulers and people persisted in the courses against which the prophet had warned them until it was too late, and the blow fell in all its tremendous force. Let it be ours to examine our own hearts as to the principle of action which masters us. Are we blinded by sin until the very vision of righteousness is dimmed? The question can only be answered by determined submission of our own lives to the scrutiny and testing of the Word of God. If by that testing we find we are wrong, he scrutiny and testing of the Word of God. If by that testing we find we are wrong, he will receive, restore, renew the repentant soul, but persistent rebellion can only end in destruction.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR By CHARLES BLANCHARD

OUR THANKS TO GOD.

Topic Nov. 20. Psaim 138:1-8.

Topic Nov. 20. Psaim 138:1-8.

Thanksgiving time has hastened upon us this year, it seems, while yet the sweet day of autumn linger. As I write the grass is as green almost as in midsummer, and the trees are still glorious with their garments of crimson and gold aftame as with thanksgiving, heralding their departure. The year is beautiful in dying. And with the psalmist of the ages long gone, we, who live in this goodly land can say, reverently and rejoicingly:

"God he mereiful unto us and bless us."

"God be merciful unto us and bless us, And cause His face to shine upon us! That thy way may be known upon earth,

That thy way may be known upon earth,
Thy saving health among all nations.
Let the people praise thee, O God,
Let all the people praise thee!
O let the nation be glad
And sing for joy;
For thou shalt judge the people righteously
And govern the nations upon earth.
Let the people praise thee, O God,
Let all the people praise thee!
Then shall the earth yield her increase,
And God, even our God, shall bless us—
God shall bless us:
And all the ends of the earth shall fear
him!"
—67th Fsalm.

How the Psalms pulse with praise! It is a constant surprise and a perpetual source of wonder to read over again and again the continuous note of thanksgiving break-ing out into song, rising into a great chorus

'The earth is the Lord's and the fulness

"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof;
The world, and they that dwell therein:
For he hath founded it upon the seas,
And established it upon the floods!
Who shall sucend into the hill of the Lord?
Or who shall stand in his holy place?
He that hath elean hands
And a pure heart;
Who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity.

ity.

Nor sworn deceitfullyshall receive the blessing from the Lord, i righteousness from the God Of his salvation!

"Lift up your heads, O ye gates!
And be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors,
And the King of Glory shall come in!
Who is this King of Glory?
The Lord strong and mighty,
The Lord mighty in battle.
Lift up your heads, O ye gates!
Even lift them up, ye everlasting doors,
And the King of Glory shall come in!
Who is this King of Glory?
The Lord of Hosts—
He is the King of Glory!"

So the note of praise and exultation sounds the hallelujah chorus throughout the Psaims, mingled, now and again, with prayers of penitence and confession of sins, for themselves and for the whole people. The passions of the human heart and of the race find varied utterance in the psaims of David, and other of the seers and singers of Israel in bondage, in captivity, in the midst of war, and then again in the solitudes of the quiet places, beside the still waters and amid the green pastures of his grace and peace.

Thus, in the midst of abounding plenty, and abiding peace, in youth and middle life and age, let us together praise the Lord, for it is good to sing praise unto our God, for it is pleasant, and praise is comely. God, for it is pleasant, and praise is comely
"Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving.
Sing praise upon the harp unto our God;
Who covereth the heaven with clouds,
Who prepareth rain for the earth,
Who maketh grass to grow,
Upon the mountains.
He giveth to the beast his food.
And to the young ravens which cry.

Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem. Praise thy God, O Zion! he hath strengthened the bars of thy

gates.

He hath blessed thy children within thee,
He maketh peace in thy borders.

And filleth thee with the finest of the

wheat.

wheat.

He sendeth forth his commandments
Upon the earth—
His word runneth very swiftly!
He giveth snow like wool:
He scattereth the hoar frost like ashes.
He casteth forth his ice like morsels—
Who can stand before his cold?
He sendeth out his word and melteth them;
He causeth his winds to blow, and the waters to flow." ters to flow.

So we sing in hope of the springtime.

The PRAYER MEETING By SILAS JONES

GRATITUDE AS A SPASM AND AS A HABIT.

Nov. 22-25. Ps. 96; Luke 17:12-19.

GAIN the people of the United States have been called to meet in their places of worship for the purpose of giving thanks to God for the blessings of another year. To many thoughtful persons it may be a question whether the custom of an annual thanksgiving is a good one or not. The decision to which any one will come will depend on his opinion as to what the people have been thinking and feeling during the year. If they have not had God in their minds, if they have been ascribing all their success to their own strength and cunning, it may well be doubted that a day of thanksgiving can be created by a proclamation of the President of the United States. But if during all the year there has been a humble reliance on the goodness and mercy of God, then the call of the President affords the people an opportunity to declare their deepest feelings.

Impulses and Principles

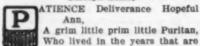
impulses and Principles.

Impulses are the basis of habits. Good habits are formed when impulses are put under the restraint of right principles. It is not enough to express a sound sentiment now and then, to do a worthy deed occasionally; it should be the habit of the life to entertain and to speak the loftiest sentiments and to perform praiseworthy deeds. A visit to his old parents arouses in a man a lively sense of gratitude to them. He resolves that he will no more allow the cares of business to interfere with his duty to the man and woman to whom he owes his being and his training. He determines to visit them oftener and to send them many evidences of his affection. He re
(Continued on page 1055.)



AN OLD TIME THANKSGIVING

Carolyn Bailey



far away, Sat down to her dinner Thanksgiving Day.

Turkey and goose, and a pumpkin pie, A little roast pig with a chestnut eye, Pudding and apples, and good brown bread.

"I feel very hungry," Deliverance said.

Patience Deliverance Hopeful Ann-She ate and ate, when she once began, Turkey and goose and the chestnut pig, And slices of ple that were much too big.

Till, grandmamma says, she was just like

They put her to bed with thoroughwort tea.

Patience Deliverance Hopeful Ann. That gray little prim little Puritan.

AN IMPROMPTU THANKSGIVING

Hilda Richmond

OTHER wants me to come home next week to spend two or three days, but I don't suppose you'll be able to spare me on Thankssaid Sarah timidly. Sarah had

only been working for Miss Loomis since August, and though she liked the place very much, stood in awe of her mistress. "My brother is coming home then, and we want to have a little dinner for him.'

Not the brother you told me about, that has been in the penitentiary?" inquired Miss Loomis sharply.

"Yes, ma'am. He's the only brother I've got," said Sarah. "He intends to do better and we want to encourage him.

"Of all foolish things!" exclaimed Miss "You said he had caused the Loomis. family all sorts of trouble, and now you're going to celebrate his freedom to disgrace you once more. There is nothing to hinder your going, Sarah. I never have anything extra on holidays, least of all Thanksgiving. I don't see what I have to be thankful for."

"Why, Miss Loomis!" cried Sarah, shocked out of her timidity. "You have "You have this elegant farm and everything!

"I worked hard enough for everything I've got, and even if I felt thankful there is no one to invite to dinner. All the neighbors have family gatherings of their own and don't want to be with strangers on that day."

"Haven't you got a single relation in the whole world?" asked Sarah with wide open eyes. "I never heard of such a thing.

"O, yes, I have one brother, but I haven't written to him for years. much younger than I am, and I worked and saved to educate him till he went through college. Then he borrowed money from me to set himself up in business and has never paid it back. wouldn't have thought so much of that, though I had to mortgage the farm to do it, but he married a stylish city girl and want nothing to do with them.

"Doesn't he ever come home?"

"Certainly not. I am not as foolish as some people, Sarah. He wrote to me last week and said he would spend this Thanksgiving with me, but I'll have something to say to that. He and his family are going East to visit her folks and they have planned to stop here whether I want them or not. I'm glad you want to be at home that day, for I intend to lock this house and keep it locked all day. James says he has a special reason for wanting to spend the day in his old home, and I know what that means, he thinks he can persuade me to give him more money, but I've learned better. When you are as old as I am, Sarah, you won't be so eager to welcome the prodigal home.'

"I don't know," said Sarah, thought-"but I'm glad mother feels as she fully. does about John. Shutting the door on him would only make him worse."

"Well, I don't want to influence anyone, but I think it is time and money wasted to throw it away on people who You may go don't help themselves. home the day before Thanksgiving and stay two days, if you want to, and I am going to Chester to do some trading. The stores are open till ten, and then I'll go to church. Not that I'll be in the mood for church going, but to give James a chance to take the train back to the city. He said they would be here on the seven o'clock express, and I guess they'll be tired of waiting for me to come home long before services are over."

True to her word, Miss Loomis rose before daybreak on Thanksgiving morning and hastily did the necessary work. "Nice looking pantry for Thanksgiving!" she said aloud as she looked at the clean shelves that held nothing but bread, butter, and some cold potatoes. James could see this place, he wouldn't think a very warm welcome waited him."

A rush of thoughts made her hastily close the pantry door and work with renewed zeal. She remembered when rows and rows of pies, loaves of cake, fruits, chickens and sauces loaded down these same old shelves and when friends and kindred made the big house ring with noise and laughter. One by one they had moved away or been carried to the churchyard, and she was left alone with only the memories of the past.

She avoided the vicinity of the station when she reached the town, for fear the train might be late, and did innumerable errands in the stores, for she liked to have a good supply of stores laid in for winter. She had driven to town by a roundabout route to avoid meeting her brother, and when the clock in the steeple struck ten she felt she might safely go to the church where union services were in progress.

The minister had begun his sermon, when she sat down in an obscure corner, but that did not disturb Miss Loomis. She was there to kill time, not to listen. Presently a sentence attracted her attention, and she collected her scattered thoughts to listen to what the minister intended to bring out. It was the cus-

tom of the place to invite the latest-comer to preach the sermon and this year the new minister had only been a resident of the place a few weeks

"I am very homesick for my old home to-day," he said simply. "Some of you may know what it is to have your familiar home surroundings pass hands of strangers and find it impossible ever to go back as in the past, but I trust all who have had this sad experience are sure of a home where parting never comes. After Christmas, it seems to me, Thanksgiving does more to keep home ties closely banded together than any other holiday we Americans have. Often there are misunderstandings and real wrongs among brethren, but when these dear old festivals come round, all hatred and malice and uncharitableness are laid aside for the joy and peace that seem to drop from heaven itself. And, my dear friends, if any of you are cherishing evil thoughts against each other, by all means remember that it never pays to lose a single moment of the happiness God means us to enjoy on The time will come all too soon earth. when forgiveness is too late, and years of remorse will not atone for the evil our stubborn wills have done."

Miss Loomis heard no more. slipped from her place, and with blinding tears in her eyes hurried to the rack where old Charley was peacefully waiting for his mistress. She unblanketed him and climbed into the buggy, only to find in her haste that she had forgotten to untie the strap. Every wasted moment seemed an hour to the poor woman, but soon the horse was speeding down the road in a way that astonished him and the few people at home cooking Thanksgiving dinners.

"If I only get home before they leave if only that train was late," said the distracted woman over and over as she urged the horse along, regardless of the women rushing to doors with hands shielding their eyes from the sunshine to see if old Charley was running off with Miss Loomis. "I know I won't. I know they've gone away on the train to pay me for my wickedness."

Smoke was curling out of the kitchen chimney, but Miss Loomis did not see it. She jumped out of the buggy, leaving the panting Charley to recover his breath, and ran to the door with the key in her hand.

Aunt Emily! "Here's Here's Aunt Emily!" screamed four childish voices at once, as the door was flung open and four sturdy little people took possession of Miss Loomis. "Papa! Mamma! Come

HARVEST HYMN

Once more the liberal year laughs out O'er richer stores than gems of gold; Once more with harvest ring and shout Is nature's boldest triumph told.

Our common mother rests and sings Ruth among her sheaves

Her lap is full of goodly things, Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

Oh, favors old, yet ever new!

Oh, blessings with the sunshine sent! The bounty overruns our due.

The fullness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on; We murmur, but the corn-ears fill. We choose the shadow, but the sun That casts it shines behind us still. -John G. Whittier.

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Recent Books from the Publishers



Found Helpful Books

The best test of a book is its use by informed and alert readers. Therefore the greatest aid to the purchasers of books is the opinion of those whose judgment should count. The editors of the Christian Century have asked several ministers and teachers to name the books that have been of most help to them during the past year. Their answers follow:

Perhaps the three most helpful books which I have read during the last year

1. "The Religion of a Mature Mind," by Prof. Geo. Coe.

"The Psychology of Religion," by Prof. Starbuck.

3. "The Teaching of Jesus," by Prof. Stevens of Yale.

The first book is especially stimulating. The chapter on "Authority-Religion," one of the most helpful chapters I have read for many days.

Indianapolis. AUSTIN HUNTER.

My most helpful reading for my profession this year include the following

 "Ultimate Conception of Faith," by Geo. A. Gordon. It broadened my the-ology and deepened my religious conviction.

"Union Seminary Addresses," by Homer S. Hastings. Full of pithy sayings, brief quotations and pointed illustrations.

3 ."The enlargement of Life," by Frederick Lynch. Helpful discourses, practi-cal and spiritual, from the new view-

point.
4. "The Miracles of Unbelief," by Scholarly helps for Frank Ballard. standing a little more firmly on the LEVI MARSHALL. ock. Hannibal, Mo.

As you know most of my reading during the past year has been along the line of travel and study in Palestine and the Orient. The books that have been most helpful to me in strengthening my faith and knowledge of the land and the book are "Exploration in Bible Lands During the Nineteenth Century," by Hilprecht. "The Historical Geography of the Holy Land," George Adam Smith. Also the historical comentary "Paul's Epistle to the Galatians," by Ramsay.

Covington, Ky. GEORGE A. MILLER.

Good books read during the year: Sabatier-Religions of Authority. Wernle-Beginning of Christianity. Smith-Old Testament History. Jones-Browning as a Philosophical

and Religious Teacher. hyde Park, Chicago. E. S. AMES.

The three I would mention are the following: 1. Allen's "Life of Prinips Brooks," while voluminous, very interest-Allen's "Life of Philips ing and especially inspirational to the minister. 2. Geo. Adam Smith's "Historical Geography of the Holy Land." While I had read it before, it has had a peculiar interest and charm for me since visiting the Holy Land. It helps me to

re-see the Land. 3. Samuel Over Curtis' "Scientific Religions."

Cleveland, O. J. H. GOLDNER.

I have dipped into quite a number of books. The three which I mention as most helpful are: "Studies in the Life of Christ," by Fairbairn; "The Life of Chalmers and Tomote," and "Great Re-ligions of the World," a publication of Harper's, by Gladden and others.

Lawrence, Kans. WALLACE C. PAYNE,

Doctrinal: "Moral and Spiritual Aspects of Baptism," by N. J. Aylesworth. Mentioned because of its practical value in aiding one to enrich his thought with reference to the ordinance of baptism by giving it a more spiritual content, a thing important to those taking the position we do with respect to that ordin-

"Endeavors After the Devotional: Christian Life," by Jas. Martineau. Informing: "History of the Jewish

Informing: "History of Church," by A. P. Stanley.

G. D. EDWARDS. Nevada, Mo.

1. The Power of the Truth, by William George Jordan.

The Religion of Democracy, by Charles Ferguson.

3. A Literary History of America, by Barrett Wendell.

I have just read the latter with the thought of specializing for a few months. The former two are thought-provoking very helpful by way of suggestion.

Centerville, Ia. F. L. MOFFETT.

"The Christ of History and Experience," by D. W. Forrest; "The Superhuman Origin of the Bible," by Henry Rogers; "Jesus Christ and the Social Question," by F. G. Peabody, and "Happiness," by Prof. Hilty of Berne University, I have found to be stimulating and helpful. They are among the best books I have read the past year.

Austin, Ill. GEORGE A. CAMPBELL.

Among the helpful books which have come under my observation this year I may mention first of all "Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion," by Sabatier, a soul-inspiring volume on a theme of interest to all humanity. A deeply devotional spirit pervades the book whose contents are based not upon tradition and dogma alone but also upon the Christian experience of its author who says: "I can hardly help being religious; but if I am to be seriously religious, I can only be so under the Christian form. I can hardly help praying; but if I desire to pray, if moral anguish or intellectual doubt constrain me to seek some form of prayer that I can use in all sincerity, I never find but these of pleasure or of toll, I wish to find my soul again and live a deeper life, I can accept no other guide and master than Jesus Christ, because, in him alone, optimism is without frivolity, and serious-

ness without despair." His conception of Jesus fulfilling the law is, that he deepens it, carries it inward, makes it infinately more spiritual and searching.
"He gathers it up into two great commandments and constrains the law to surpass itself and transform itself into pure evangelical morality......Nothing was less violent; but nothing, at bottom, was more revolutionary." A quotation from the book here and there does it scant justice. Read it.

Personality Human and Divine, by Illingworth, a series of eight lectures, is another book well worth reading. I commend also as worthy of careful study Sabatier's "Religions of Authority" and Smyth's "Christian Ethics."

G. A. PECKHAM. Hiram, O. . . .

You ask what helpful books I have read during the past year. I presume you mean books in some way bearing on religion, which narrows my list, for I am falling into a habit, a bad one I fear, of reading much other literature.

However I have read "Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion," by Sabatier, as well as his second volume, "Religions of Authority." These have been to me a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. I have read Martineau's "Types of Ethical Theory," 2 vois Maeterlinch's "The Treasure of the Humble," which has interested me very much as also his volume of short essays called, "The Double Carden." In general reading I have ble Garden." In general reading I have been interested in reading about Fenelon, Julian the Apostate; also, Buckle's great chapters on the "Rise of the Eng-lish Intellect" and "The Rise of the French Intellect." Trevelyan's History of the American Revolution, John Fiske's The Discovery of America," and some volumes of Dr. Samuel Johnson, of which I have a complete new edition.

Indianapolis. ALLEN B. PHILPUTT. . . .

The following are three books that I have found very helpful during the past year. I should like to add a few items regarding them but I find it difficult to state briefly enough what I should like

to say of them.
Old Testament Prophecy, by A. B. Davidson.

A History of Protestant Missions, by Gustav Warneck.

Happiness, by Carl Hilty. Translated by F. G. Peabody.

SILAS JONES. Eureka, Ill.

As I am especially interested in Bible School work and feel the great need of better teaching in our schools I will suggest two books along that line.

The Pedagogical Bible School, by S. B. Haslett, Ph. D.

After the Primary, What? by A. H. McKinney, Ph. D.

These are timely productions and show the need of grading our Bible School lessons according to the physical, psychical, moral and spiritual growth of the schol-HERBERT MONINGER. Steubenville, O.

Of the books read during the last year, the one most thoroughly enjoyed was Scudder's "The Life of the Spirit in Mod-

ern Poetry." As a combination of literary study and religious exposition it is of rare excellence. Especially valuable is the chapter on "Ideals of Re-demption." It furnishes a good epitome demption." of the development of theology from Dante's time to the beginning of the present period.

The work that I find myself going back to oftenest is Coe's "Religion of the Ma-ture Mind." The author approaches religion from the side of experience and the needs of the life, and the book is worthy of repeated readings and study. Each minister must formulate for himself the line of argument which he wishes to use to support the claims of religion, but here are suggestions that will be helpful to all. It is an eminently practical book to put into the hands of the thoughtful layman.

The book that gave me the most immediate help and stimulus for sermon building was Hyde's "Jesus Way." little work, but it is immensely stimulating. When the wells of thought are running dry, a little supply from this book is almost certain to induce copious streams of thought to flow forth

OSCAR T. MORGAN. Lindenwood, Ill. . . .

I might mention President King's "Theology and the Social Consciousness." Taken in connection with such a work as Cooley's "Human Nature and the Social Order," one learns how radical is the change which religious thought in one day must undergo if it takes seriously the conception of the social nature of Dr. King's attempts to consciousness. restate the leading doctrines of theology in terms of personal relations. is interested in ultimate problems he cannot afford to pass by Professor Dewey's 'Studies in Logical Theory

CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON. University of Chicago.

The books which have helped me most in the reading of the past year are:

Sabatier's "Religions of Authority and the Religion of the Spirit."

Shaler's "The Neighbor." 2.

President Elliot's "Educational Re-

Here is a variety. The statement of the titles is probably sufficient.

Kenton, O. C. C. ROWLISON. Kenton, O.

. . . The book of greatest practical value to me during the past year has been "The Fact of Christ," by Carnagle Simpson. The one most stimulating and thought-provoking was "Religions of Auby Auguste Sabatier, and anthority," other old book entitled "The Freedom of the Faith," by Munger, I found very

helpful. South Bend, Ind.

In response to your recent inquiry I send the following:

P. J. RICE.

1. Christian Missions and Social Prog-

ress, by Dennis.

Finished reading during the year and reread large portions. Gives the most comprehensive view of the moral condition of the heathen world, the missioner's problem, the churches' duty and opportunity, the vitality and success of the missionary movement of anything published. A compendium of knowledge for those interested in the progress of the Kingdom. It shows us that statistics of conversions are the smallest item in the record of missionary achievement.

2. Religions of Authority and Religion of the Spirit, by Sabatier.

For its interpretation of church history and of the religious nature of man

3. Past and Present, by Carlyle. An old book reread. For its conscience, its magnificent strength, its courage and prophetic insight and the use of its principles for the discernment of social righteousness.

A. W. TAYLOR. Eureka, Ill.

Among the books that I have read this year the following have been of greatest help to me in my work. "Systems of Ethics," by Aaron Schuyler. This is a book that must not simply be read but closely studied. "Heredity and Prenatal Culture," by Newton N. Riddeil. This is also a book that needs close study, especially in the light of the New Psychology. His book on Child Culture should be read in connection with it.
"A Century of Drink Reform in the United States," by August F. Fehlandt, proved to be very helpful to me in that it gave me a clear perspective of the temperance reform movement in the United WILLIAM OESCHGER. States.

Vincennes, Ind.

BIBLICAL

THE BIBLE IN PRACTICAL LIFE.

A second volume containing the pro-ceedings of the Philadelphia convention the Religious Education Association held last March has just been issued. It is about the same size as the one published last year, containing the proceed-ings of the first convention held in Chicago, but actually contains about twice the amount of material, owing to the use of slightly smaller type, the enlargement of the forms and the employment of thin-ner paper. Most of the addresses delivered at Philadelphia are given in full, and it is safe to say that no such collection of materials relating to so important a subject has ever before been put together. The men who took part in the program are specialists all of them in the lines of work upon which they have spoken.

The sessions of the convention were devoted to the subject, "The Bible in Religious Experience," and included the annual address of President Sanders, and further treatment of the theme by Professor Thomas C. Hall, Bishop Mackay-Smith, and Professor Edward Judson. A mere summary of the names appearing in the subsequent sessions would unduly expand this notice, but among those contributing to the volume are such men as Professor Moulton, Dr. W. L. Hervey, President Faunce, Professor Peabody, Professor Burton, Professor Vincent, and Professor Coe. The topics considered embraced the general fields included in the work of the association, such as universities and colleges, theological seminaries, churches and Sunday schools, secondary public schools, elementary public schools, teacher training, Christian associations, young people's societies, libraries, the press, correspondence instruction, summer assemblies, religious art and music.

The volume is an arsenal of material upon religious education and specially upon the theme of the relation of the Bible to the life of the times. The book

The Religious Education Association, Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention, Philadelphia, March 2-4, 1904. Chicago, Office of the Association. 1904. Pp. 619. Price, \$2.00 to members.

includes a list of the officers and members of the association, and a general index of contents and contributors

Among the addresses that will be of interest to the Disciples are those by President Burris A. Jenkins of Kentucky University on "Pastoral Opportunities of the College Professor," Professor W. D. MacClintock on Religious Values of Literature."

A Short Introduction to the Gospels, by Ernest DeWitt Burton. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 1904. Pp. 141. Price, \$1.00.

Prof. Burton seems always to be busy with some helpful work or other, and has presented in this volume a brief but exceedingly suggestive treatment of the outline and structure of the four gos-pels, with some discussion of the problems that every student recognizes fundamental in connection with their study. Comments upon the latest phases of the questions involved are presented in foot notes on almost every page. At the same time the work is sufficiently simple to be used by students of all grades.

Studies in the Gospel According to Mark, by Ernest DeWitt Burton. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. Price, \$1.00. 1904.

This new volume in the Secondary Series of Constructive Bible Studies issued by the University of Chicago Press is intended for the use of classes in the secondary schools and in the secondary division of the Sunday school. It is an ideal text-book for these purposes, providing both teacher and pupil with just the material that is best adapted to the purpose, and leaving out all unimportant matters, or such as cannot be adequately treated in brief space. Each chapter presents a small portion of the text of the gospel with explanatory notes and question reviews. The work is broken up into appropriate sections so that each lesson is brief and practical. At the conclusion there are sets of review questions on the entire gospel, analysis of the contents of the gospel, and a dictionary giving brief but sufficient explanations of all important words used in the gospel. The work is illustrated with maps and photographs. It is just the sort book which the up-to-date Sunday school teacher wishes to have in the prosecution of scientific and satisfactory work with the class.

THEOLOGICAL

"The Ascent Through Christ," by E. Griffith Jones; "Jesus Christ and the Social Problem," Francis G. Peabody, D. D., and "The Life of Henry Drummond," by George Adam Smith. Prof. Peabody's book is the sanest and most comprehensive study of the social teachings of Jesus that I have seen.

Philadelphia. L. G. BATMAN.

Studies in the Religion of Israel, by Rev. L. A. Pooler, B. D. New York, Edwin S. Gorham. Pp. 274.

The author is Rector of Downs and canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The work consists of seventeen chapters reviewing in a popular way the outstanding facts of the Old Testament history and literature. The point of view is modern and stimulating. Such themes Babylonia, Egypt, Biblical Records, Yanweh, Moses, Canaan, etc., lead up to a discussion of the leading periods of

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the Old Testament history, and the book closes with two chapters on the Messianic idea and the future life. The writer is an informed and competent teacher of the subjects which he considers. The book is a valuable aid to students of the Old Testament.

First Principles, by M. M. Davis, A. M. Cincinnati, Standard Publishing Co. Pp. 216. Price \$1.00.

This is a re-statement in rather formal terms of the familiar teachings of the Disciples of Christ. No effort is made apparently to face the new problems presented which are confronting the brotherhood. The point of view is suggested by the fact that one chapter is devoted to conversion and three chapters to baptism.

"The Episcopalians," by Daniel Dulaney Addison, D. D. New York. The Baker & Taylor Company. Pp. 252. Price, \$1.00.

The above is the title of the latest volume in the American Church History Se ries, published by the Baker & Taylor Company of New York. The author sets forth in the first chapter the distinguishing features of the church, and dwells briefly upon their value and importance. In the forefront stands the Episcopate, distinguished from the Roman Hierarchy on the one hand, and the Protestant ministry on the other. Other features are: Its insistance upon the acceptance of the Apostle's creed as essential to baptism and confirmation, the use of the Book of Common Prayer in worship, the observance of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and its view of the church as "an organization for the social salvation of mankind." The usual history of the Episcopal church when written from the denominational point of view is written in the interest of the dogma of "Apostolic Succession." This history is no exception to the rule. The disinterested and impartial historian would say that the Episcopal church in its present-day form and manifestation arose in the sixteenth century. The present author commences the history of this church with the introduction of Christianity into Britain in the first or second century of the Christian era. He devotes two chapters to the history of the Church of England before the Reformation. One feels that it would have been sufficient to say that the church in England was ostensibly Roman until Henry VIII, and held itself to be so with varying irregularities and occasional defections, peculiar to all the national expressions of Roman Christianity on the continent. But an Episco-palian historian cannot suffer a break in the succession from the apostles, through the early church, the mediaeval church, down to the present time. It is rather a far cry from Augustine, Theodore and Bede to the Protestant Episcopal church in America. But so Episcopalian historians will have it.

While this must be said of the scope and method of treatment, it ought to be said that it is broad and fair-minded in spirit and accurate in detail. The author has with literary skill and clearness condensed a long history into a brief and interesting story. One wishes that the entire volume had been given to the origin, development and work of the church in America.

A calculated piety is not calculated to pay.

NOVELS

The Affair at the Inn, by Kate Douglas Wiggin and others. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1904. Pp. 220. Price \$1.25.

Four writers have collaborated in this interesting story. The different characters are Virginia Pomeroy, Sir Archibald Maxwell, Cecilia Evesham and Mrs. Mac-Gill. The story takes place in and near an old inn in Devonshire. The complications of the narrative are many and amusing. The collaborators with Kate Douglas Wiggin are Mary Findlater, Jane Findlater and Allan McAulay. It is not unusual for a story to consist of a series of letters written by the various characters, but it is a rare thing to have these different characters represented by as many different authors. The unity secured is remarkable, and the result is effective.

The Crusaders, by Rev. A. J. Church, M. A. New York, The Macmillan Company. Pp. 321. 1904.

This book by the author of "Stories from Homer," is an effort to tell in an attractive way some of the incidents of the crusades, especially those relating to the first, third and eighth of the series. The narrative is just such as would keep the attention of young people while conveying a large amount of information regarding the attempt of Europe to secure footing in Asia and incidentally to rescue the Holy Sepulchre. The figure of the Wandering Jew, who is the narrator, seems hardly necessary and detracts somewhat from the interest of the story. but otherwise the book is an admirable narrative. There are several illustrations in color by George Morrow.

The Masqueraders, by Katherine Cecil Thurston. New York, Harper & Brothers. Illustrated, 1904. Pp. 328. Price \$1.50

The field of this story is a new one and the motive delightfully novel. A young Englishman of high social standing and governmental position has become the victim of the morphia habit, which incapacitates him at times for the duties of his social and political life. On the streets of London he meets by chance in a fog a man in whom he recognizes the exact physical counterpart of himself. This new acquaintance turns out to be finely educated and socially competent to play the role which now suggests itself to the unhappy victim of the evil habit. He proposes to his new friend an exchange of personalites at such times as he may need to give up his position under the spell of the drug. The contract is made with what may be conjectured are most sensational consequences. preserve the semblance of reality in a story which makes the new character pass through the various scenes of social and even domestic life without detection would seem a fracture of all possibilty, and yet this is not unsuccessfully acbook is one that will not be laid down until the last page is read.

Vergilius, by Irving Bachellor. Harpers, New York. 1904. Pp. 279. Price, \$1.35.

The author of "Eben Holden," "D'ri and I," and other works, has entered a new field in this story, and yet, it is a field with which he seems to be well acquainted. The sub-title of the story is "A Tale of the Coming of Christ." The scene is laid in Rome and Judea in the

days of Augustus and Herod the Great, and striking and convincing pictures are presented. The quiet, far-sighted, crafty character of the former is interestingly contrasted with the bold, irascible ture of the latter. The hero, Vergilius, is a young tribune whose love for a noble Roman maiden leads him into direct antagonism with Antipater, son of Herod, who is living in Rome, and whose pleasures are of the lowest. Both are presently brought to Judea, Vergilius by imperial command to act as overseer of the royal forces in the province, and Antipater to consummate the plot against his father. The pictures of Roman and Jewish life are sufficiently striking to keep the reader's interest from beginning to close.

Rumors of the coming of a new king fill the air in Judea and the story comes to its happy ending at the grotto in Bethlehem, where the Christ-Child is born. The book is a valuable addition to the literature which illuminates the biblical story.

The Common Lot, by Robert Herrick. New York, The Macmillan Company. 1904. Pp. 426. Price, \$1.50.

Mr. Herrick has become well known to the American reading public through his previous works, "The Web of Life," "The Real World," and "The Gospel of Freedom." In this new volume he fully sustains his position as an earnest and artistic writer of fiction. His style has a rare element of distinction, and it is his purpose to throw light upon one of the most difficult problems of our age.

Jackson Hart is a young architect who has studied in Paris as the protege of a Chicago capitalist, whose large fortune he half expects to inherit. His marriage to a high-souled and sensitive young woman with whom he has become acquainted during his European studies seems to promise a career of perfect happiness. His work as an architect in Chicago throws him into the society of people of wealth whose homes are in the handsome suburban district on the North Shore. His patron, the wealthy capitalist, dies, leaving his property in trust for a great school to educate the children of the working classes in industrial subjects, and young Hart is left with only a small legacy. Against this injustice, as he deems it, he never ceases to harbor resentment, but he carries forward his business as an architect and achieves success. But his efforts to keep pace with his advancing tastes and the habits of the social class in which he had chosen to live compel the acceptance of tracts which have the shadow of dishonesty upon them. Against this growing tendency his high-minded wife protests without avail. The crash finally comes when she is unable to endure the pain of what seems a dishonest career, and retires to her eastern home, while the young architect is compelled to face some of the consequences of his shadowy The sequel shows him, socontracts. bered and humbled, returning to the simpler life of an honest and faithful employe of the firm of architects which he formerly left to launch out into his unhappy individual plans. The lesson of the book is serious and impressive. The sobering story admirably told. characters are not the pleasantest one would wish to meet, but they are the sort which are too frequently found in a city like Chicago. The author chastises the commercial spirit of greed with

unmerciful strokes. The sordidness and materialism of the age are wholesomely rebuked. The single lacking thing of the book is the religious corrective of the materialism of the age. Mr. Herrick gives no hint of any recognition of that higher view of life which in all the ages has been the safeguard of sanity and the protest against the folly of mere worldliness. We believe that the religious motive would have greatly strengthened the thesis which Mr. Herrick otherwise so admirably maintains.

The Law of the Land, by Emerson Hough. Illustrated. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1904. Pp. 416. Price, \$1.50.

Mr. Hough is the author of "The Mississippi Bubble" and "The Way of the West," and has taken a conspicuous place among the writers of American fiction. The present story is laid in the Missis-



EMERSON HOUGH.
Author of "The Law of the Land."

sippi Delta. The characters are a beautiful young woman, Miss Lady, whose birth is shrouded in mystery; a planter, Col. Blount, a typical southerner of the old school, resolute, fearless and commanding; a young attorney, John dring, and the scheming Decherd. The scene is laid for the most part at Col. Blount's plantation where the negro problem has grown ominous through the intermeddling of northern philanthropists and the schemes of Decherd and his agents. The author incidentally delivers some strong comments on the folly of northern interference in the south. The alarmist note struck in the book over the impending crisis between the two races seems extreme and unnecessary. These passages sound like the theorizing of a northern man who has seen just enough of the negro problem in the south to be carried away by his suddenly acquired sympathy with the southern man's point of view, without thinking the question through to its legitimate solution. While the book is a failure as a political pamphlet, it is charming as a work of fiction. The complications follow each other in rapid succession, and in the closing chapters villainy is foiled and virtue rewarded as in all good stories. We are left with the impression that they "lived happily ever after."

TRAVEL

The White Shield, by Caroline Atwater Mason. Philadelphia, Griffith & Rowland Press. 1904. Pp. 160. Price, \$1.00.

This story is by the author of "A Lily of France," and "The Little Green It is based upon a legend of the first century, and recounts the story of a young girl who renounced the galeties and frivolities of the popular religion in the groves and temples of the Phrygian goddess to follow the voice which she had heard telling of Christ. She was disowned by her mother, whose ambitious plans were twarted by her refusal to marry according to her wishes. To "I cannot come. her lover she said: hear thy voice, and the music of thy lute, but I cannot follow thee, voices call me and constrain me; to them must I harken." She was condemned to die in the arena. Her marvelous deliverance and her adoption by a noble lady form an intensely interesting sequel.

The Ladder of Swords, by Gilbert Parker. New York, Harper & Brothers. 1904. Pp. 291. Price, \$1.50.

Readers of Gilbert Parker will not be disappointed in this new novel, the first "The Right of Way." It is a historical novel dealing with the time of Elizabeth. The scene is laid at first in the Channel Islands, which have already been described in Mr. Parker's earlier work, "The Battle of the Strong." From this place it moves to the court of Queen Elizabeth, where striking pictures are given of the leading characters, such as the queen herself, Lord Leicester, and Lord Cecil. The relation between court of Elizabeth and that of Marie de Medici in France are strikingly portrayed. Intrigue and love play their part in the progress of the narrative, and in contrast is pictured the faithfulness and devotion of the Huguenot lovers, who by these very trials win the love and protection of the proud queen. The story is full of dramatic interest.

Whosoever Shall Offend, by F. Marion Crawford. New York, The Macmillan Company. 1904. Pp. 388. Price, \$1.50. The title of the book reveals little of

its character. The story can scarcely be called pleasant reading, except to those who love highly spiced narratives of plottings and murders. Rome is the scene as in so many other of Mr. Crawford's stories. A young man who is a fortune hunter secures the confidence of a widow and her son, possessors of a large estate. He contrives to marry the widow and secure her assignment of her title in the estate to him in the event of her death and that of her son. Her death follows soon after, and closely connected with it comes the disappearance of the boy. This constitutes the motive of the story. The final reappearance of the son, through the devotion of a young girl, and the revelation of the nature of the adventurer are graphically told. At the same time, the reader can hardly feel that time is happily bestowed or that the ideals of life are uplifted by the reading of the book. . .

Letters from the Holy Land, by Ernest Renan. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., 1904. Pp. 312. Price \$2.00, net.

Readers of Biblical history know how large a share Ernest Renan has had in the literature of Jewish and Christian origins and development. One need not

accept his point of view in order to appreciate not only the literary brilliancy of his work, but his scientific temper and his helpful contributions to the themes he has treated. Such readers will welcome the recently published "Letters from the Holy Land," written by M. Renan to his friend, M. Berthelot. These letters were written during the years while touring in the Levantine countries in search for materials for his "Life of Christ" and other works. They cover a period from August, 1847, to July, 1892, and the records represent several journeys to the Orient. They are written from different towns along the way, such as Rome, Bolognia, Milan, Beyrout, Tripoli, Smyrna and other places, mention of which is interwoven in the delightful chat of these epistles. Their character gives added interest to a work which not only describes the countries visited, but reveals one of the best known writers of his day. The volume has been given an attractive dress by the publishers.

Essays on the Crusades, New York, Fox, Duffield & Co. Pp. 118. Price, \$1.00.

Three essays are included in this volume, which is edited by Dana C. Munro. They were published originally in the "International Monthly," of Burlington, Vermont. In the first Mr. Munro discusses "Christian and Infidel in the Holy Land," and shows how intimate was the relation between the two classes and how high the appreciation in which each was held by the other, contrary to the ordinary opinion as to the hostility invariably felt. The second essay is by Professor Prutz of Nancy, France, who discusses the economic development of western Europe under the crusades. The discussion is exceedingly interesting as revealing the crusades in the light of a great industrial and commercial movement rather than merely a military en-The intimate relations terprise. tween the Italian cities and the Levant are revealed, and the banking business of the great religious orders like the Templars is described. The third essay is by Professor Charles Diehl of Kronigsberg, who discusses the Byzantine empire and the crusades, describing the important part played by Constantinople in the story of the Holy Wars. The book is a scholarly and informing contribution to the literature of a great historic epoch.

Dr. Luke of the Labrador, by Norman Duncan. 326 pages. Price \$1.50. Published by Fleming H. Revell.

This is a charmingly written story of the simple Labrador's fshing folk. It takes the readers into the company of honest living and loving men and women, whom it is a delight to know.

The boy Davy is made to tell the story, and his love for his mother, and devotion to her memory is beautiful indeed. Their simple, unquestioning confidence in God is told by Tommy Lovejoy when he cheered Davy's dying mother, saying the dear Lord is kind and he takes our hand, and says, "the day is broke; rise child o' mine; come into the sunshine with me." 'Tis a lovely thing that is coming to you. There are passages of tender pathos, and there are mirth-provoking episodes.

The terror of Tommy Lovejoy lest a designing woman should capture him is ludicrous. "Davy, lad," he says, "she have set her cap for a man and she's desperate, an' I'm an obligin' man; I'm always doin' what people want me to."

The story illustrates the declaration of the author in the preface, "However bleak and desolate the shore, flowers bloom upon it, though Davy grieved that he could find but one blossom with which to decorate his mother's hair, and said, "An I was God I'd have made more of them and made them bigger." The coming of Dr. Luke into their barren and rugged harbor; his loving sympathy, and skillful treatment of their maladies, and his love for the charmnig sister of Davy is heatuifully told and render the book one of a choice contributions to the literature of the years.

SERMONS

The Spirit Christlike, by Charles S. Macfarland. The Pilgrim Press, Bos-ton. Pp. 173. Price, 75c. Mr. Macfarland is the pastor of the

Maplewood Congregational church of Malden, Mass., and is already well-known through his work as a preacher and The present volume contains writer. some ten chapters relating to the Christian life. Such themes as "The Light Within," "God With Us," "Surrender and Sacrifice," and the "Life Immortal," are treated with insight and suggestiveness. The book is a desirable and rest-giving volume for hours of meditation.

The Value of the Bible, and Other Sermons, by H. Hensley Henson, B. D. London, The Macmillan Company. Pp. 333. Price. \$1.50.

Canon Henson is connected with Westminster Abbey, and is also rector of Little St. Margaret's under the shadow of the great church. He has been a conspicuous figure during the past two or three years, by reason of the discussion of several of his utterances upon biblical study and the work of the church. He is a young man of singular power in speech which quickly reveals itself in his published sermons. Not long ago he wrote an article in the "Hib bert Review," regarding the freedom which the minister of the Church of England ought to possess in relation to the creed of that church. This article was criticized by the Bishop of London in a public address, and to that utterance Canon Henson responds in an open letter to the Bishop which serves as a pre-face to the present volume. It is full of suggestion regarding the struggle now taking place in the Church of England over the question of submission to the church standards. The themes treated in the book are three-fold. One group deals with the Bible and modern criticism. Another relates more particularly to present theological questions, and third is practical. No more suggestive and stimulating volume of sermons has appeared in the present year. The style is chaste and elevated. The information of the preacher is wide. His fearlessness is evidenced on every page. The value of his utterances to preachers and laymen is marked.

Where Does the Sky Begin, by Washington Gladden. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. 335. Price, \$1.25, net. 1904.

Dr. Gladden has a large and interested constituency who welcome any new book of his with satisfaction. The present volume contains a group of sermons lating to a variety of themes of practical value. The title is taken from the first of these, which insists upon the presence of the divine in all human life, in accord-

ance with the suggestion that the attempt to reach the sky actually ends in the discovery that the sky begins at the surface of the earth and that everyone who walks the earth is actually walking in the sky. The influence of the divine upon the human is not remote but imme diate, wherever contact can be secured. Eternal life, is a present possession, not merely a future hope. Other suggestive themes are "The Permanent and the Transient," "Knowing How to Be Rich," "Knowing How to Be Poor," "The Christian Law of Life," "The Transforming Spirit," "How to Be Sure of God." of the most valuable of the sermons is that on "The Lesson of the Cross," in which Dr. Gladden's idea of the importance of the Atonement is admirably

"Heavenly Harmonies for Earthly Living," by Malcolm James McLeod. Fleming Revell Company. Price, 75 cts.

This is a book of eight sermons by Malcolm James McLeod of Pasedena, California. Dr. McLeod was "discovered by John V. Farwell, the well known merchant prince of Chicago. In his preface to the little book Mr. Farwell says: ing in Pasadena, California, last winter, attended services in Rev. Malcolm James McLeod's church, and was so impressed with his sermons that I requested copies for publication in order that they might have a wide circulation. To they were spiritual poetry in prose, spiritual music in harmony with man's inmost needs and God's provisions therefore, spiritual philosophy and experience made vocal with Christ's gospel of salva-

This high praise is not undeserved. As the sermon tastes of Drumtochty said of Netherton's nephew, so say we of Dr. McLeod: "His doctrine sounds richt, an' he'll no gang off the tact."

Witness a single extract from the ser-

mon on "Experience," page 80.
"It is not Calvanism the world wants, nor Armenianism: not the thirty-nine articles; nor is it creed and confessional. Nothing but the living Christ Himself There is a hungering and will satisfy. a yearning at the world's heart for the living Bread which came down from heaven. Men have grown tired of a lifeless verbiage. A Christianity without Christ is a husk; what the world wants, what the world must have, is the personal Jesus, son of man, son of Mary, son Personal experience of the Lord of God. Jesus Christ is the only harmonizer of the world's noisy discordant doubting

The book fairly abounds in tender, illustrations, and appropriate quotations from standard authors. It is restful to read these sermons. The tide of the author's thought moves tranquilly onward and upward. God seems very near. Christ comes and stands by us. Man; thanks to Mr. Farwell for his "discovery." Many

MISSIONS

Industrial Missions Magazine. Quarterly. 32 pages. Published by Foreign Missions Industrial Association, 105 East 22d street, New York. annum.

The first issue of this little magazine is just at hand, brim full of information on the subject of industrial missions. It is the official organ of the society which publishes it and which was but recently organized for the purpose of promoting industrial missions among all societies

and to help provide home markets for their produce, thus making them selfsupporting. Mr. F. M. Gilbert, the secretary of the society, is editor. He is a Yale man who engaged in Student Volunteer and Y. M. C. A. work in this country and afterwards in India.

The magazine contains interesting articles on the association and its plans, on the work at Chefoo, among women, and the opportunity in South America, besides other articles and editorial notes. It and succeeding issues will prove very interesting to preacher and business man A. W. TAYLOR.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Lost Art of Reading. By W. R. Nicoll. New York. Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., 1904. Pp. 32. Price 30c.

Dr. W. R. Nicoll is the well-known editor of the "British Weekly," and probably one of the most competent critics of literature and life. The essay embodied in this volume is one of the familiar chats which he is accustomed to give the readers of that journal over the nome de plume of Claudius Clear. It is full of suggestions as to the literary needs of present-day people.

Henry Ward Beecher as His Friends Saw Him, Illustrated. New York, The Pilgrim Press, 1904. Pp. 135. Price 75c, net.

In this small volume a series of estimates of Mr. Beecher and his work is Contributions have presented. made by Dr. Lyman Abbott, N. D. Hillis, F. W. Gunsaulus, W. J. Dawson, Edward Bok, Geo. F. Fisher and many others whose acquaintance with Mr. Beecher qualified them to express the estimates of him given in this work. It is not a biography, but has certain values which a biography could not possess.

A School History of England, by Har-mon B. Niver, A. B., New York, American Book Co. Pp. 406. Price, 90 cts.

This is a very readable and interesting narrative of the events from Roman Wars in Britain down to the opening of King Edward's reign. It is copiously illustrated with carefully pre-pared and accurate cuts. It has review questions at the end of each chapter and admirable references to collateral litera ture. It also makes use of chatty and poetical embellishments of a sort that are well calculated not only to convey the leading facts of the subject, but to hold the attention of students.

The Ainu Group at the St. Louis Exposition, by Professor Frederick Starr. Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Co. Pp. 118. 1904.

Professor Starr of the University of Chicago was chosen by the managers of the St. Louis Exposition to visit Japan and secure a group of the Ainu people as a part of the Ethnological Exhibit from far east. In his interesting little volume Professor Starr discribes his journey and the characteristics of the remarkable people he met and the group he secured, who are now to be seen at Louis. As a race practically untouched as yet by outside influences the Ainu are exceedingly interesting.

The Upper Way. By William Curtis Stiles. Eaton & Mains, New York, 1904. Pp. 222. Price. \$1.00.

As stated in the preface of this volume, the author has attempted "to present the

theme of Christian Salvation in untheological terms." The result is quite sat-The style is conversational, isfactory. the language is clear and lucid, and the general treatment of the theme, while intentionally slighting some of the most prominent subjects usually included in theological treatises, will nevertheless prove a very interesting and profitable volume for the average reader. is a certain devotional tone which greatly augments the value of the work. In spirit it is akin to Pilgrim's Progress. but the discussion is modern. It contains many very beautiful and uplifting passages and will doubtless find for itself many readers who will be greatly profited by it.

. . . One of the most profitable books which I have read this year and in many years is The Religion of a Mature Mind, by Prof. Geo. A. Coe. This book is a great aid in enabling one to distinguish between that which is shadowy and transient in religion and that which is real and eternal, and contains a most admirable statement of the principles of Christianity in the light of the modern spirit.

I have also been greatly helped by William Newton Clarke's What Shall We Think of Christianity? in which this distinguished author and scholar clearly sets forth not only what the Christian, people, doctrine and power are, but how they came to the what they are.

Of devotional books, The Better Way, by Chas. Wagner, has proven a spiritual feast. WM. C. HULL.

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

The Growing Church. By Cleland Boyd McAfee. The Winona Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Pp. 131. Price 50c.

To all Christian workers and pastors earnestly desiring to be of the greatest efficiency in their own field of labor, this book will be welcomed and read with profit and delight.

It is unique in that it is the product of a vigorous and well trained mind grappling earnestly with the vital problems of the church's life to-day,

In the first chapter of this book the author presents the Church at Ephesus as an Apostolic example of a growing church; with its problems, its struggles, its failures and successes, and throughout the work makes this, not an exposatory basis, but the suggestive example for a growing church in our own time

W. G. ORAM.

Love, Faith and Joy. By William J. McCaughan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago. J. Graham Staats, Chicago, 1904. Pp. 335.

One's friendly interest in this volume is aroused by the fact that the sixteen sermons therein were chosen for publication not by the author but by hearers, who had been helped by them and desired to have them in permanent form. It is also of interest that the proceeds from the sale of this book are to be devoted to the work in Eric Chapel, one of the most successful missions ever conducted in an American city.

These sermons are well adapted to the needs of the human heart. Without parade of learning they are built upon a basis of sound scholarship. Practical rather than doctrinal, they are permeated with the essence of healthful teaching. Vital messages are they, giving no room to platitudes, but full of rich old truth freshly put and clothed in English of beautiful clearness and simplicity. few of the themes are: "Weariness," 'Our Rock," "The Gentle Conqueror, "The Vale of Tears," "A Gift Remembered."

Poetic gems adorn each theme.

The volume closes with a series of CLAIRE L. WAITE. prayers. Douglass Park, Chicago. . .

A Young Man's Questions, by Robert E. Speer. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York and Chicago. 1903. Pp. 222. Price 80 cents, net.

A healthy virile book, attractive in appearance and in substance. Helpful to the mature young man, but to be espe-cially commended to those yet in their The questions dealt with are in teens. the main such as every young man must meet between the ages of fifteen twenty. Parents will do well to put this book into the hands of their sons, and sons aspiring to the noblest type of manhood will find it invaluable. Its general trend may be discerned by noting the questions discussed: The spiritual atmosphere in which a young man envelops himself as affecting the questions of his life. Shall he be a Christian? Shall he join the church? His duty in spreading his religion. Sunday observance. Companionships. Drinking. Smoking. Theater-going. His estimate of money. Betting. Recreation amusements. His reading. His view of his mission and work in the world.

The book may impress some as a little prudish but this will be seldom. Only once, in the chapter on theatergoing, did it appear so to the Reviewer, and even there the argument is strong and to a degree sane.

G. D. EDWARDS. Nevada, Mo. . . .

A Memorial of Horace William Rose by Harry Wade Hicks. The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, 1904. 140 pages.

It is seldom given to one man to make in a few years such a profound impression on the religious life of college communities as that made by Horace William Rose, who died at Ithaca, N. Y., in January, 1901. The story of Mr. Rose's work at Beloit, at the Universities of Iowa and Michigan, and finally at Cornell is told in an interesting manner by Mr. The numerous questions from Hicks. the correspondence of Mr. Rose repeal the man's inner life with his intense earnestness, his abounding faith in God; and overflowing love of his fellow-men.

His manly, straight-forward character and his genial disposition won for him many friends. A good student, an accomplished musician, a successful athlete, Mr. Rose consecrated all his powers and all his talents to Christian work. Under his personal influence hundreds of college men were brought into fellowship with Jesus Christ. The sentence which best epitomizes his ambition and lifework is the longing which he himself voiced, "Oh, for the power to burn a path of light in the college of Christ."

W. C. HULL

The Future of War, by Jean De Bloch, translated from the Russian by Long, and with a conversation with the author by W. T. Stead, and an introduction by Edwin D. Mead. Grim & Co., Boston. 1903. 360 pages.

The awful loss of life in the present war between Russia and Japan, as well as the recent peace congress in this coun-

try lend especial interest to this volume by M. De Bloch. The work originally appeared in six volumes and was first published in Russia. The present English translation summarizes the conclusions and contains the gist of the whole work. In the past the great arguments for peace have been addressed to the moral impulses of man. M. De Bloch approaches the subject wholly from economic point of view, and makes his appeal to the utilitarian and opportunist spirit of the day.

The headings of the chapters give a fair conception of the contents of the book. Part I deals with military and naval developments, and contains chapters on the following subjects: How War Will Be Waged on Land, Plans of Campaign, The Future of Naval Warfare, Does Russia Need a Navy? What Wars Have Cost in the Nineteenth Century, What They Will Cost in the Future and the Care of the Wounded.

Part II deals with Economic Difficulties in Time of War and has a chapter each on Economic Difficulties in Russia, Britain and Germany, a chapter on the Effect of War on the Vital needs of the People, and closes with ringing words on

Militarism and Its Nemesis.

M. De Bloch's chief argument is that the two forces which will co-operate to prevent war in the future, are the increasing deadliness of the implements of modern warfare, and the ever increasing expense of maintaining standing armies and navies.

His long and successful experience in business, and his painstaking study concerning war and its cost have eminently fitted the author to write this volume which is destined to render great service in the cause of the peace and good order of the world.

One statement made by the author, however, has been disproven by the pres ent eastern conflict, namely-that bayonets can play no part in modern warfare. Some of the fiercest and most deadly combats of the war between Japan and Russia have been fought with the bayonet. But on the whole the book may be called a classic on the subject of war. and will be warmly welcomed and eagerly read by all lovers of peace.

W. C. HULL

The White Shield, by Caroline Atwater The Griffith and Rowland Press, Mason. Philadelphia. Price \$1.00, net; postpaid \$1.11.

The readers of the Christian Century no less than the editors are interested in anything written by so excellent an au-thor as Mrs. Mason. The high Christian character of her stories are equal to their literary style and worth. The White Shield is brief but beautiful. It is based on the Thekla legend of the first century. Thekla was "a very beautiful girl who, on account of her belief in Christianity, was disowned by her mother, scorned by her lover, and condemned to die in the arena." No woman, young or old, should fail to read this beautiful The White Shield and attractive story. of purity is so delightfully and delicately portrayed that in our judgment no book which has come to our desk will make a better present for a young woman or young man than the White Shield. The book is beautifully printed and illustrated, in keeping with its pure Christian tone. We urge mothers to buy it for their daughters, lovers to buy it for their sweethearts, preachers to buy it for

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young converts and every one to read it. Order from this office or the American Baptist Publication Society, Charles M. Roe, manager, 177 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

My Lady Beautiful or the Perfection of Womanhood, by Alice M. Long, Chicago, Ill. Price \$1.00.

This is a beautiful book—one of the finest examples of the printing art we have ever seen—written by a serene-minded, pure-hearted woman, not for profit, but for the sole purpose of helping women to be hopeful, healthy and happy. Miss Long is herself a living illustration of her wholesome book. It is dedicated to her "dear mother, whose courage, cheerfulness and sympathy have always been a never-failing source of inspiration, and to the thousands of women, wed or unwed, who feel the awakening of a desire to enter into the realm of nobler purpose, perfect health and higher and more uniform development."

The book emphasizes normal development—physical, intellectual and spiritual. It is bound in blue cloth and beautifully illustrated. A fine Christmas gift for any woman. Order from the author through the Christian Century.

Discourses on War, William Ellery Channing, with an introduction by Edwin D. Mead. Grim & Company, Boston, 1903.

The printing of this work at the pres ent time seems opportune. While a great war is in progress the peace associations of the world are meeting and resolving in the interests of general peace. Mr. Channing in his day was one of the greatest advocates of peace. He was active with voice and pen to hasten the day when peace should rule in the land. The discourse in this volume were delivered many years ago but are as applicable to the conditions of the present as if delivered to-day. The author was a thorough master of the subject which he handled. The introduction is interesting and well written. The subjects of some of the different campa-scope of the work. "War and Human Brotherhood," "The Citizen's Duty in War Which He Condemns," "The Pas-sion for Dominion," "Lessons from the ""Napoleon Bonaparte," "National of the different chapters will show the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," "National Destiny in National Character," etc. Each subject is logically treated by this great and thorough scholar. The work will be a great help and blessing to all active workers along the lines of peace. All who read it I am certain will become advocates of world peace as taught by the great Master. GEORGE A. MILLER.

The Star of Bethlehem, edited by Charles Mills Gayley. New York, Fox, Duffield and Co., 1904. Pp. 70. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

This tasteful book is a reprint of one of the old miracle plays coming from the early ages. It deals with the nativity and presents a group of characters including several shepherds, the Angel Gabriel, a sheep-thief and his wife, King Herod, a messenger, the three wise men, Mary, Joseph, and a maid servant, together with a chorus consisting of the counsellors of Herod, the retinue of the Magi, evil spirits and angels. There are four processus or acts, the first in the fields hear Bethlehem, the second in Herod's palace, the third in a peasant's hut near Bethlehem and the fourth in the stable at Bethlehem. The story is simply told

in the old English fashion and is full of quiet dignity and sympathy with the theme. The illustrations are quaint. The author has supplied an introduction dealing with the miracle plays in general and the leading features of the work.

Everyman, New York, Fox, Duffield & Co. 1904. Pp. 43. Price, \$1.00.

The old morality play "Everyman" has awakened so much interest by its production upon the stage and in private dramatic recitals during the past two or three years that one is glad to possess the work in so attractive a form as that given it by the present publishers. It is one of the best of those plays which rose in the church atmosphere of the middle ages to set forth the truths of Christianity in such form as would give them living value for that generation. The characters beside Everyman, who represents the average human life. include God, Death, Fellowship, Kindred, Goods, Deeds, Knowledge. Strength, Five Wits, and others. "Every man" finds that when summoned by the Messenger of God to go the long journey, he can secure no companionship other than Good Deeds, all his friends forsaking him. The presentation of this play on the modern stage has revealed the possibilities of dramatic art in the enforcement of the religious life. Certainly no one is likely to go away from the presentation of "Everyman" without a humbling sense of the shortness of life and the valueless character of worldly accomplishments and friendships.

The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland, by Michael Davitt. New York, Harper & Brothers. 1904. Pp. 725. Price, \$2.50, net

In this rather bulky volume Mr. Davitt has rendered an important service to students of modern social movements telling the story of the Land League revolution. He reviews the series events from the times of Cromwell to the present, touching in the spirit of an aggressive advocate of the Irish phase of the question upon the career of Daniel O'Connell, the beginnings of the home rule agitation, the origin of the Land League, the Land Act of 1881, the Phe nix Park murders, the influence of the Roman church upon the Irish question, the story of Parnell's remarkable career. the Land Purchase Act of 1903, and the program of the Home Rulers in Ireland. The book is packed full of information drawn from all sources, newspapers, the proceedings of important gatherings, the speeches of prominent men connected with the cause, and the report of assistance rendered the cause of liberty, as Mr. Davitt expresses it, by those immediately connected with Irish affairs. The book is a magazine of information upon the topic and is written out of a full heart. There are two sides to the question. This presents the Irish side in its most aggressive form.

Islam and the Oriental Churches, by William Ambrose Shedd, M. A. Philadelphia, Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1904. Pp. 253. Price \$1.25.

The place of the Oriental and Christian sects in the story of Christendom has not been conspicuous during late centuries, and is likely to be overlooked in a review of church history. None the less the importance of the theme is suf-

ficient to give it place in any serious discussion of the eastern question. It must be remembered that the cause of Christ in the lands where Mohammedanism flourishes is represented by groups of churches that are much older than Islam itself. These African, Abyssinian, Coptic, Nestorian and Armenian churches have faced their own problems in the progress of the history. They have been influenced by Islam and in turn have influenced it. Dr. Shedd, who is a missionary of the American Presbyterian Church in Persia, has presented this question in a series of lectures delivered originally before the Princeton Theological Seminary during the session of 1902-3. He considers the influence of Christianity upon Mohammed and the beginnings of his work, the relation of Christianity to the development of Muslim theology, and of Mohammedan government to the Oriental churches, the expansion of the faiths under the regime of Islam and the downfall of Christianity in the common ruin. The final chapter is given to the future of missions in the lands of the Crescent. The book is exceedingly interesting not only to students of missions, but to those interested in the growth of the Turkish empire and the future of the Mohammedan race.

Messages of the Psalmists, by John E. McFadyen. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1904. Pp. 329. Price, \$1.25, net.

This latest volume in the series taining the "Messages of the Bible," edited by Professors Sanders and Kent of Yale University, contains the Psalms of the Old Testament and the Book of Lamentations, presented in natural groupings according to subjects, and para-phrased according to the plan of the series. The introduction deals with the general divisions of the subject, such as The Religious Value of the Psalms, the Characteristics of Hebrew Poetry, and Some of the Problems of the Psalter. Professor McFadven has displayed admirable tact and insight in his treatment of these themes. Excellent work has also been done in the groupings of the Psalms, where a compromise is made between the difficult and probably impossible chronological arrangement of the Psalms on the one side and the purely topical division on the other. The divisions adopted include Psalms of Adoration, of Reflection, of Thanksgiving, the Celebration of Worship, the Historical, Imprecatory and Penitential Psalms, those of Petition, the Royal Psalms, Psalms Concerning the Universal Reign of Jehovah, and the Book of Lamentations. At only one point, therefore, has an attempt been made to arrange of the material in historical order. This is in connection with the Psalms of Thanksgiving, where the three groups are presented, those relating to the deliverance from Sennacherib, those referring to the release from the exile, and those which relate to the Maccabean victories. Each group is preceded by a brief introductory section summarizing its contents and characteristics, and foot-notes treat of the more important items of textual criticism or exegesis. In an appendix there are brief hints regarding the superscription of the Psalms, an alphabetical arrangement of the collection and a list of helpful books of reference.

The work is an admirable modernization of the Psalms and presents briefly the attitude of modern scholarship toward the collection,

The Christian Century

WEERLY RELIGIOUS, LITERARY & NEWS MAGAZINE

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NEWS AND NOTES

J. A. Wesley has removed from Pittsburg, Kans., to Chetopa, same state.

Bro. Chas. Richards, recently of Arthur, has accepted the pastorate at Gridley, Ill.

Wm. Price, who came to Eureka College from England last year, is preaching at Bowen with success.

The annual convention of the churches of Green county, Missouri, was held in the Central Church, Springfield, Mo., Nov. \$-10.

George F. Devol, Waterloo, Ia., favored us with a call on Friday, on his way to Watertown, Ia., where he preached November 12th.

Prof. Willett gave the address at the rally of the West Division of the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union, October 27th, at the Jackson Boulevard church.

V. L. Parker, who came to us from the Baptists about a year ago, has been engaged as pastor of the church at Hartsburg and is pursuing studies at Eureka.

Robert H. Newton has resigned the church at Chester, England, and will go to Palestine before returning to this country in the spring. That difficult but important field will want a pastor in a few months.

The St. Louis churches are settling down into the harness with more than usual zeal. The great convention was an inspiration to them, and a surprise to the city. Simultaneous evangelistic meetings are purposed, to open some time after the holidays.

Bro. O. L. Smith, pastor at Flannagan, made a splendid canvass for the state legislature on the prohibition ticket. The Anti-Saloon League indorsed him and his canvass compelled other candidates to assert themselves to save the temperance vote. His dignified, yet fervid, campaign did the cause much good and his vote was very large.

At Wellington, Kan., one added last Sunday. H. M. Barnett has been called to remain with this church for the fourth year with an increase of two hundred dollars in salary. The membership of this church has been doubled in the last three years. The prospects for the future work are bright.

Geo. A. Miller of Covington, Ky., is preaching Sunday evenings on such themes as "Bethlehem and the Nativity," "Going Down to Jericho," "The Jordan and Obedience," "Bethany and Friendship," "Gethsemane and Agony," "Calvary and Sacrifice," "The Holy Sepulchre and Resurrection," and "The Mount of Olives and the Ascension," to crowded houses.

The Illinois Christian Ministerial Institute will meet in the early days of April at Arcola. Pres. Henry Churchill King will be the special lecturer this year. Such topics as The Country Church, the S. S. Curriculum, The Social Aspects of Missions, The Boy Problem and the Nature of Revelation will be discussed. The presence of Pres. King ought to assure a large attendance.

G. B. Van Arsdahl is entering on his sixth year at the Central Church, Peoria. The last has been the best and the congregation voted him an increase in salary in recognition of his services. annual meeting was preceded by a supper and social and was largely attended. Reading of reports and discussion of business proceeded until almost eleven o'clock. The church voted to engage in an evangelistic effort and to take the initiative in a union institutional movement in a mission section of the city. The Howett St. Mission, under the Central's auspices, is progressing under the ministry of Bro. Clark Marsh of Eureka College. The Central's membership now numbers over five hundred. One of its latest undertakings is the support of a missionary under the State Board.

At Harrisonville, Mo., is a somewhat anomalous condition. The church is full of good talent, some of them ten talent men—and therefore does little or nothing! But their intentions are good. Geo. E. Prewitt has served them splendidly for some time. He talks of leaving, and if he does, some other pulpit will acquire a strong and eloquent man, but the Harrisonville church is too wise to let him go easily.

The church at Eureka began a meeting last Sunday. Levi Marshall of Hannibal, Mo., will do the preaching. The church is in excellent condition and has increased every missionary offering in the past two years and will try to raise \$1,000 for Eureka College this year. Last year's gifts to the college were about \$2,200. The pastor, A. W. Taylor, is preaching a series of sermons on the "Heroes of the Kingdom," which will include not only Bible heroes, but those of the modern mission field.

I have good news from Carthage, Mo. J. T. McGarvey is going to be married! He is doing his usual excellent work in the church and city, which, by the way, is a very beautiful place. H. Jas. Crockett, formerly of Iowa, is getting the work at Butler well in hand. He is well equipped, possessed of a good presence, a pleasing address, and is full of energy.

Sweet Springs is in one of the best Missouri counties, Saline. Edmund Wilkes preaches the truth here in solid, enduring fashion. Pleasant Hill is awaiting the arrival of the new pastor, who succeeds J. D. Greer. In all these towns our membership is strong and representative, generally able to do more and better work, to pay their preachers more generously, to spend more time and money in local work, and to contribute far more to missions and benevolence. Our Missouri churches especially need a conscience on state work. The whole state is full of latent energy and unconsecrated wealth.

The writer is assisting C. H. Mattox of Clarion, Iowa, in a meeting, which may become a union meeting. The Iowa superintendent of evangelism for the Congregationalists, Rev. J. Sidney Gould, is closing a week's labor here, Nov. 4th. He reported a conference on evangelization at the recent national convention in Des Moines, presided over by Newell Dwight Hillis, and participated in by men like W. J. Dawson of London and F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago. Mr. Gould's work is not to hold evangelistic meetings, but to inspire pastors and people to evangelistic effort, and instruct them in In another letter I will have something to say of our Iowa work.

F. G. T.

TILL NOON.

The Simple Dish That Keeps One Vigor ous and Well Fed.

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"My customers, naturally, have been interested and I am compelled to answer a great many questions about Grape-Nuts.

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Magazines of the Month

The November number of the "Century" has a handsome colored illustration of the St. Gaudens statue of General Sherman in Central Park, New York. Henry Fairfield Osborn discusses the Evolution of the Horse in America, giving many illustrations of fossil remains. Lillie Hamilton French describes the "Welfare Manager" as an illustration of a new occupation. Andrew D. White deals with the Russian Situation in "A Diplomat's Recollections of Russia," pointing out some of the weaknesses of the Czar's character.

The November Cosmopolitan contains an article by General Corbin on the recent military maneuvers at Bull Run, a consideration of the tendencies of the American stage by Daniel Frohman, a poem by Richard Le Gallienne, "Omar Repentant," an illustrated article on the daughters of Louis XV by Dulany Hunter, an installment of the editor's story, "A Modern Swiss Family Robinson," an illustrated review of the manufacture of silk in the United States, and other materials.

Harpers' for November has a sketch of Folkeston, by William Dean Howells, Camille Flammarion discusses the question, "Are the Planets Inhabited," John Bassett Moore deals with "Non-Intervention and the Monroe Doctrine," Andrew Lang has an interesting essay of "Psychical Research," George Hibbard has an illustrated article on "Winter on the Great Lakes," and the fiction includes a section of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's serial, "The Marriage of William Ashe," and a number of other stories.

The autumn number of the American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures continues the discussion of the Structure of Hosea, by President Har-Prof. James Henry Breasted discusses the Earliest Occurrence of the Name of Abram in the great inscription at Karnak by Sheshonk I on the outer wall of the temple. Prof. Edgar J. Goodspeed gives an Ethiopic version of the Story of Eugenia and Philip. Prof. Banks, director of the expedition in Babylonia, describes and illustrates the largest statue in the world, a recent find of the expedition, and deals also with the subject of spurious antiquities in Bagdad.

The Arena for November opens with an article by Walter Clark on the election of federal judges by the people. Professor Frank Parsons considers the record made by the city of Glasgow in the matter of municipal ownership of street-car service. "Our Legal Machinery and Its Victims" is the title of a suggestive essay by Dr. G. W. Galvin. Professor Maxey of the University of West Virginia writes on the diplomatic history of the Russo-Japanese war. Archibald Henderson deals with Arnold Daly and Bernard Shaw, the actor and dramatist. Charles Malloy writes on Bacchus. Other materials, including fiction, current criticism, editorial comments and book reviews, complete the number.

The autumn number of the American Journal of Theology opens with an article by A. Taylor Innes of Edinburgh on "The Religious Forecast in England." "Art, Religion and the Emotions" is the subject discussed by Rudolph M. Binder of New York. Prof. Paton of Hartford treats of the "Oral Sources of the Patriarchal Narratives," and Prof. Bacon of Yale writes on the "Problems of Religious Education and the Divinity School." The department of book reviews is unusually full and helpful, including treatment of such titles as Abbott's "Life of Beecher," Cheyne's "Book of Psalms," Denney's recent works on the "Atonement" and the "Death of Christ," Lindsay's "The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries," and a biography of Bishop Wescott.

McClure's for November has two important articles upon the presidential candidates, one upon Parker by Ex-President Cleveland, and the one upon Roosevelt by Henry Cabot Lodge. Stewart Edward White begins a new serial regarding western life entiled "The Raw-Ray Stannard Baker discusses the attitude of the two presidential candidates on the labor question. Myra Kelly writes another of her fascinating stories of school and Ghetto life under the title of "A Passport to Paradise," and M. H. Carter pictures the difficulties of the school teacher with ignorant parents. The remainder of the number is filled with interesting material, mostly fiction. . . .

The World To-day for November has an admirably illustrated article by Senator Francis W. Parker on "British Municipal Practices Versus American Municipal Theory," in which the conditions of civic government in England are contrasted with those in America to the striking credit of the former. Gen. Chas. King contributes an illustrated article on "The American Soldier." Aylmer Maude writes in regard to the Doukhobor community as a practical illustration of the Tolstoi An interesting article on key and the American Schools," by Lewis Gaston Leary, once a member of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, considers the recent dispute between Turkey and the United States. Delia Austrian presents an interesting treatment of "The American Woman in Art," with copious illustrations. Lyman B. Glover has an article on "American and British Dramatists of To-day," and President James of the University of Illinois writes on the "Latest Phases of University Extension." The usual departments of criticism of current events and books are included.

The Biblical World for November opens with an editorial on The University and Religious Education, in which some important matters relating to the religious life of the student are considered. Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss, whose recent death in London was the source of regret to all who knew him, receives an appreciation at the hands of his colleague, Prof. Scott, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Prof. G. B. Smith of the University writes on Recent Psychological Investigations in the Realm of Religion, and Prof. Geo. A. Barton of Bryn Mawr contributes an interpretation of the Eighth Psalm. Prof. G. H. Gilbert conof the siders the Next Great Task of Christian Scholarship, as centering in an investigation of the historic elements of the life of Christ and his relation to the church. Prof. Jacobus of Hartford writes on Paul

Housekeepers

have been vexed when using cream of tartar and soda to find their work uneven. If sometimes good, at others the biscuit and cake will be heavy or sour or full of lumps of soda that set the teeth on edge. Flour, eggs and butter wasted. This is because the cream of tartar is adulterated or cannot be used in the proper proportions.

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and His Teaching in Galatians. President Harper continues his constructive studies in the Prophetic Element in the Old Testament. Dr. Banks reports upon the discoveries in Bismya. The work of the Religious Education Association is considered briefly and the book review department and recent bibliography complete the number.

C. W. B. M. ITEMS.

Married at the home of the bride in Athens, Ill., at noon Saturday, Oct. 29, 1904, Miss Anna M. Hale to C. E. Evans of Portland, Oregon, A. M. Hale, brother of the bride, officiating. The couple left for their home in Portland the same day.

Illinois State Board Christian Woman's Board of Missions has appointed Miss Lura V. Thompson, Carthage, Ill., state secretary and organizer, to fill the office made vacant by the departure of Miss Hale. We bespeak for Miss Thompson the hearty co-operation of the brotherhood in the state.

ANNIE E. DAVIDSON, President

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November 6-A Plea for Unity in Christ-"Neither for these only do I pray, but for them also that believe on me through their word, that they all may be one, even as thou, Father, art in me, and I am Thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou didst send me."-Jesus

November 13-A Plea for Fidelity to Christ-"Why call ye me Lord, and do not the things I command you?"-Jesus.

November 20-A Plea for Liberty in Christ-"With freedom did Christ set us free. Stand fast, therefore, and be not entangled again with a yoke of bondage." -Paul.

November 27-A Plea for Simplicity in Christ-"It pleased God by the simplicity of preaching to save them that believe."-Paul.

December 4-Christ in the Creeds of Christendom.

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EVANGELISTIC NOTES

Three were added Nov. 6 at Charles City, Iowa.

A. C. E. society has organized at Marble Rock Oct. 30. G. A. Hess begins a meeting there Nov. 21.

At Canton, Ill., John C. Lappin, pastor seven additions during the past month, one confession and six by letter.

Meeting Weatherford, Okla., one week old Nov. 6, 1904, with eleven additions. E. R. Clarkson is pastor and J. V. Updike, evangelist. Charles E McVey, singing evangelist

The church at Burlington, Kas., very prosperous under the care of the pastor, J. Ira Jones. Bro. Jones, assisted by Charles McNey, will begin revival services Nov. 13th.

The church at Chanute, Kans., held their fall rally on State Mission day, Nov. 6. They raised their apportionment for Kansas work. Fifteen took membership, making 27 added at regular services in four months. R. E. Rosenstein is the

A meeting is in progress at Nora, Neb. Bro. Nelson Gardner of Cotner University is conducting the song services. Bro. Gardner's solos are a great help in

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winning souls for Christ. This is a hard field, but hopeful. Seven additions to date. Edward Clutter, evangelist.

W. A. Haynes, pastor, Skidmore, Mo., is sending out a brief tract on the question, "What is the Church?" which is well worth reading.

Evangelist Harlow is with the First Church of Bloomington. The pastor, Bro. Lloyd, was called away with the sad bereavement of his father's death at the beginning of the meeting. The interest is deep and there has been a number of accessions.

The meeting at Huntington, Ind., Cephas Shelburne, pastor, is prospering. They had a great day Sunday. All the regular services were crowded and seven persons came forward at the evening service and made the good confession. Four of the number were heads of families. The building will not accommodate the night audience.

Write to the Ideal System Company, Red Oak, Iowa. Tell them the number of members in your church. They will send you samples and make you a price on a system for raising finance that excels anything I have ever seen. Write to them, not to me. T. R. Butchart, treasurer Christian church, Red Oak

W. E. Ellis, pastor of the Christian church at Cynthiana, Ky., has just closed a meeting of two weeks' duration with forty additions, thirty of them by confes-Bro. Ellis is a consecrated Christian, learned in the Scriptures, and an orator of the first water. The church made no mistake in selecting him to follow in the footsteps of that great, good and scholarly man, J. J. Haley, who oc-

cupied this pulpit for nine years.

One more responded to the invitation

at Jefferson street, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1904, and two have confessed Christ at the mission within three days. The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip and the Young Men's Bible club have combined to bring the "Concert Company" from the Ithaca Conservatory of Music Ten young to us next Thursday night. people graduated from the Junior to the Senior C. E. society Sunday night. B. S. Ferrall, pastor.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

I desire to call particular attention to the one-page advertisement of Dr. A.YT. Noe in this number of The Christian Cen-Dr. Noe has practiced his profession for a number of years in the cities of Oakland and San Francisco, Cal., where I have had personal acquaintance with his methods and success. A friend of mine, an editor of a religious journal, afflicted with painful and disabling rheumatism or lumbago, called upon Dr. Noe and after one treatment was practically cured. Six or seven years ago, having a severe case of la grippe, which affected all my nerve centers, I called upon the doctor for treatment. One day, suffering most acutely, he promised that I should sleep well that night. That treatment was final, for I needed him no more for that trouble.

Some three years afterwards I was suffering with rheumatism in my back, so that I could only with difficulty walk about. I went to the doctor's office, when he gave me a treatment that afternoon, again at bed time and again first thing the next morning, after which I needed no further treatment. I regard Dr. Noe's treatment remarkably effective and can recommend it fully, as I know it.

Thomas D. Butler.

Books from Leading Publishers

Charles Scribners' Sons, New York, The Gospel and the Church, by Alfred Loisy; translated by Christopher Home.

The Ethical Teachings of Jesus, by Charles A. Briggs.

By Nile and Euphrates, by H. Valentine Geere. Pp. 355.

Dar-ul-Islam, by Mark Sykes. With appendix by John Hugh Smith and intro-duction by Prof. E. G. Browne Adams, professor of Arabic at Cambridge. With maps and illustrations. Pp. 293. Price \$5.00. Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

What a Young Man Ought to Know, by Sylvanus Stall, D. D. \$1.00. Pp. 269.

The Winona Publishing Co., Chicago. Scientific Faith, by Howard Agnew Johnston, Ph. D., D. D. Pp. 289. History of Presbyterianism on Prince Edward Island, by John M. MacLeod. Pp. 279. \$1.50.

The Bonanza Bible Class, by Henry F. Cope. Pp. 263. \$1.00

Bible Study Popularized, by Frank T. ee. Pp. 315. \$1.25.

The Perennial Revival, by Wm. B. Pp. 323, \$1.25.

Elisha the Man of God, by R. Clarence Dodds, D. D. Pp. 362. \$1:25.

The Key to the Kingdom, by Chas. E.

Bradt. Pp. 161. 50 cts. The Holy Spirit Our Teacher in Prayer, by R. A. Walton. Pp. 132. 50 cts.
Study to be Quiet, by Edgar W. Work.

50 cts. Greatness, by Henry Ostrom. Pp. 100. 50 cts.

How to Master the English Bible, by James M. Gray. Pp. 84. 40 cts.

Jimmy Moore of Bucktown, by Melvin

E. Trotter. Pp. 231. 75 cts.

International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association. New York. The Truth of the Apostolic Gospel, by R. A. Falconer, D. Litt. Pp. 148.

Memorial of Horace William Rose,

by Harry Wade Hicks. Pp. 146.
Griffith and Rowland Press, Philadelphia.

The White Shield, by Caroline Atwater ason. Pp. 160. \$1.00 net. American Book Co., New York. Mason.

A School History of England, by Harmon B. Niver. 90 cents.

Studies in English, by Wm. E. Chancel-Pp. 112. 30 cents.

Arithmetic for Evening Schools, by Wm. E. Chancellor. Pp. 112. 30 cents. Reading and Language Lessons, by Wm. E. Chancellor. Pp. 112. 30 cents. Lessons, by Maxwell's Elementary Grammar, by William H. Maxwell, M. A., LL. D., city superintendent of school, New York City.

Cloth, 12mo, 208 pages. 40 cents. Brief German Course, by C. F. Kayser, Ph. D., and F. Monteser, Ph. D. Pp. 363. School Chemistry, by Elroy M. Avery, Ph. D., LL. D. Pp. 423. \$1.20.

The Pulpit Press, New York. Some Truths and Wisdom of Christian Science, by Margaret Beecher. Pp. 171.

IT'S TIME TO THINK

will send FREE any the following casalogs: No. 1, Dar Holiday # Books. No. 2, Our Complete Catalog of thool Supplies. No. 3. The Best Bible Catalog of Address.

Presbyterian Board of Publication, Chicago Deposite CHICAGO, ILL. 192 Michigan Avenue,

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. The Neighbor, by Nathaniel S. Shaler. Pp. 342. \$1.40 net.

Science and Immortality, by William Osler, M. D., F. R. S. 85 cts. Pp. 54. Where Does the Sky Begin? by Washington Gladden. Pp. 334. \$1.25 net.

The Affair at the Inn, by Kate Douglas Wiggin. Pp. 220. \$1.25.

The New Voice Press, Chicago. The Christian Citizen, by John G. Woolley. 2 vols. Pp. 254 and 272.

Jennings and Graham, Cincinnati, O. The Stars and the Book, by Camden M. Cobern, D. D. Pp. 136. 50 cts.

Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. The Law of the Land, by Emerson Hough. Pp. 416. \$1.50.

J. F. Taylor and Co., New York. Christian Science, by Mary Platt Parmele. Pp. 80.

Fox Duffield and Co., New York, Everyman, Pp. 43. \$1.00. Essays on the Crusades. Compiled.

Pp. 118. \$1.00. The Star of Bethlehem, by Charles Mills Gayley. Pp. 70. \$1.00.

Herbert Spencer, by Josiah Royce. Pp. 234. Price \$1.25 net. . . .

The Pilgrim Press, Chicago The Spirit Christlike, by Charles S. Macfarland. Pp. 173. 75c net. The Churches and Educated Men, by

Edwin N. Hardy. Pp. 305. \$1.25 net.

Henry Ward Beecher as His Friends Saw Him. Compiled. Pp. 135. 75 cts. net.

Lyman Beecher, by Edward F. Hayward. Pp. 114. 75 cts. net.

Harper & Brothers, New York. The Truants, by A. E. W. Mason. Pp. 379. \$1.50.

The Masquerader, by Thurston. Pp. 329. \$1.50. by Katherine C.

The Cycle of Life, by C. W. Saleeby. Pp. 342. \$2.00 net.

The Ladder of Swords, by Gilbert Parker. Pp. 291. \$1.50. Vergilius, by Irving Bacheller. Pp.

279. \$1.35. The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland, by

Michael Davitt. Pp. 751. \$2.50 net. Edwin S. Gorham Co., New York A. Pooler. Pp. 274. Studies in the Religion of Israel, by L.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

Nita; the Story of an Irish Setter, by Marshall Saunders. Pp. 77. 50 cts. Joel; a Boy of Galilee, by Annie Fellows Johnston. Pp. 253.

Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago. Education in Religion and Morals, by George Albert Coe. \$1.35. Pp. 432.

Doctor Luke of the Labrador, by Nor-

man Duncan. \$1.50. Pp. 327. Jesus of Nazareth, the Anointed of

God, by P. Cook, M. A. Pp. 134. Standard Publishing Co., Cincinnati, O. First Principles, by M. M. Davis, A. M. \$1.00. Pp. 216.

Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Letters from the Holy Land, by Ernest Renan. \$2.00 net. Pp. 31.

WHAT SULPHUR DOES

For the Human Body in Health and Diseas

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall 'blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and, mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial of fects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molass every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is un

doubtedly the best and most widely used. They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Al-though Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy.

At any rate, people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "puriflers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Ginn & Co., Boston.

Machievelli and the Modern State, by Louis Dyer, M. A.

In St. Jurgen von Theodor Storm, edited with introduction, notes, exercises and vocabulary, by J. H. Beckmann, B. A., Teacher German, Lincoln (Neb.) High School.

đ



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Without surgery-at the patient's own home.

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RECENT BOOKS RECEIVED.

University of Chicago Press

A Short Introduction to the Gospels, Prof. Ernest D. Burton. \$1.00.

The Hebrew Text of the Book of Amos, Pres. W. R. Harper.

The Open Court Pub. Co., Chicago, The Ainu Group, by Frederick Starr. What is the Bible? by J. A. Ruth. Pp. 172. 75 cts.

Macmillan Co., New York.

Japan; An Attempt at Interpretation, by Lafcadio Hearn. \$2.00 net. Pp. 539. The Phoenix and the Carpet, by E. Nes-Pp. 257.

Doctor Tom, by John Williams Streeter. \$1.50. Pp. 271.

The Making of an American, by Jacob A. Riis. \$2.00. Pp. 443.

Whosoever Shall Offend, by F. Marion Crawford. Pp. 381. \$1.50.
A Historic View of the Old Testament,

by Percy Gardner, Litt. D. Pp. 274.
The Common Lot, by Robert Herrick.

Pp. 426. \$1.50.

The man whom the cap fits will be its severest critic.

Juggernaut: Christian Science Exposed. The advertisement of this book upon another page is the result of the Davenport investigation. The press of that city and neighborhood is eulogistic in praise of Prof. Watson's work in conducting the investigation before the ministerial association. The book charges Mrs. Eddy of plagiarism and that Eddyism is a travesty upon religion and a mer cenary trust. Prof. Watson has signed a sworn statement before a notary public that all quotations and statements in his lecture and book are true.

PRAYER MEETING.

(Continued from page 1039.)

(Continued from page 1039.) turns to his home in the city. The office and the club occupy all his time and thought. The old people are forgotten. All we can say of this man is that he is capable of showing proper affection for his father and mother. He knows what he ought to do but he is leaving it undone. He has put the wrong tuing first. Now most of us have at times an intense feeling of gratitude to God for his benefits to us. Deliverance from danger or the accomplishment of some difficult task turns the heart toward God as the source of safety and success. But the feeling is only temporary. Perhaps we ought not to expect it to remain in its intensity. It ought, however, to be kept in memory. To forget our best moments is a serious moral fault.

A Sense of Dependence.

A Sense of Dependence.

A Sense of Dependence.

"Gratitude is mostly nothing but the declaration of a man's willingness to accept further benefits." Feigned gratitude is correctly described in these words. The desire for additional gifts prompts many a man to declare his indebtedness to others. On the other hand, true gratitude springs up in the heart that appreciates the moral and spiritual import of the benefits received. The intelligent man is aware of his indebtedness to his parents, his friends, his teachers, and to human society in general. The ers, and to human society in general. The religious man believes that every blessing, from whatever source it comes, is from God the ultimate source of blessings. In order for him to be grateful to God he does not need to neglect his petitions for continued mercies. He expects the hand of God to be open toward him always. He does not deny that he desires further benefits. Yet he is truly grateful. For he knows something of the Divine character and purposes. He has ever in mind the moral obligations imposed by the acceptance of the gifts of God. His praise is acceptable, because it carries with it the pledge to live according to the best knowledge possessed by the worshiper. and to human society in general.

WANTED-Men of character, dressed; high grade proposition; profitable; permanent; commercial lecture furnished. Ott Schools of Expression, Monroe and Francisco Sts., Chicago.

Harold E. Monser has just closed a meeting at Savanna, Ill., which was begun by C. C. Carpenter and J. Fred Jones, Cor. Sec. of State Board. were there three weeks. Results, church with 39 members organized All but one of these were adults and 12 were men. Most of these are railroad men, such as conductors, engineers, firemen, machinists, etc. Splendid material. Over \$400 raised toward preachers' salary. In addition to getting those in the town, who had been members elsewhere, to take hold, there were 16 additions as follows: Two who had been baptized but who had not identified themselves with any church; 3 by primary obedience; 4 re-claimed; 3 from Baptists; 3 from M. E.; 1 from U. B. Guy B. Williamson wife had charge of music. Bro. Williamson not only does this but he has entire charge of advertising. I never had a singer with me upon whom I could depend so well to look after the little things which make a meeting a success.

On another page of this issue of The Christian Century will be found an advertisement of "Successful Poultry Culture for Pleasure and Profit," by Clarence Ward. This little work promises to be valuable to the amateur for whom it is especially written. With his years of experience in poultry culture Mr. Ward is well qualified to write such a book. It is arranged in chapters, printed on heavy enameled book paper and well illustrated. Mr. Ward offers to send the book on ten days' approval free of charge for examination without expense except postage. This is certainly a very liberal offer, and we hope our readers interested in this line of work will take advantage of it.

Dr.A.T.NOE'S SANITARIUM

Health Is Essential to Happiness

Thousands of people who are wealthy and wise fail to be happy when health fails. All over this land of the free and home of the brave, from the great lakes on the north to the gulf on the south, and from the broad Atlantic to the broader Pacific there are thousands of people who could be healthy and happy

if they would go to California and puthemselves under a specialist who treats the human system as naturally as the sun shines and the flowers bloom.

California is the Land of Fruits and Flowers

The mountains rear their solid bastions to the skies and in the valleys tropical vegetation grows. Between the mountains covered with snow and the great ocean whose waters are blue and green and amethyst, lies the land of sunshine and balmy air. Dr. A. T. Noe's Sanitarium is in the heart of San Francisco, which is the emporium of the Golden State. San Francisco is easy of access both by sea and land, to the orange groves on the south and the great wheat fields on the north. Great trunk lines from all the eastern states are at the command of persons who want to go to California to renew their youth and build up their health.

At Dr. A. T. Noe's Sanitarium the newest and most improved methods of treating all chronic diseases have been adopted. Both the newer psychology and the newer pathology are laid under tribute. While his methods are distinctively new they are based upon fundamental principles in nature and in the constitution of the human system. While Dr. Noe is a practising physician of many years experience, he almost entirely discards drugs and surgery.

To the Readers of the Christian Century

With careful, scientific training and years of experience, I pledge myself to give the most careful and conscientious consideration to every reader of the Christian Century who will send me the names of their friends needing the scientific attention of a specialist. To any who have weak or diseased bodies I can promise health. To most persons I can promise not only cure of their body but such teaching in regard to hygene and the care of the body as will enable them to remain healthy, vigorous and strong. While special attention is given to each individual case and no radical treatment is adopted, my teaching in regard to health will enable those who are made strong and well at my Sanitarium to help others.

A Home Sanitarium for Normal Treatment

Every patient who makes his home in my Sanitarium while under my direct treatment is supplied with a special diet selected for his individual need. I will not overtax you or strain one part of your body at the expense of another. I can not only restore your nervous energy and strengthen your body, but will increase your intellectual vigor, strengthen your memory and enable you to enjoy life. All cases of spinal curvature, rheumatism or indigestion or extreme nervousness I can cure if you will visit my Sanitarium and place yourself with the utmost confidence under my care. For any information concerning California as a health resort, or any advice by correspondence in regard to your condition, write me fully. I make no charge for consultation. If you write me frankly about your physical condition I will let you know just as frankly what service I can render you.

A. T. NOE, M. D., 121 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

GEM CITY GLEANINGS.

Geo. B. Stewart.

Recently Fred B, Smith of the Inter-national Y. M. C. A. of New York City visited Dayton and addressed a mass meeting of men at the Victoria theater. He gave a stirring address upon the subject of "The Fatal Mistake," or the rejection of Christ as King of men's lives. Mr. Smith in the course of his re-marks said that he considered the local association as a model one, and in his coming trip around the world would re fer to it as such. The influence of David A. Sinclair, who was general secretary here, for more than a quarter of a century, left its impress indelibly upon all forms of the association work. He was a strong man, gentle as a child, and well fitted for his arduous tasks.

God removed him to a higher associa-

tion but the work goes on under the direction of another consecrated Hollis A. Wilbur. Soon a \$350,000 building will be erected on the choicest site in the city, devoted to the interests of young men.

The United Brethren believe in building high. The outer structure of a fourteen story sky scraper is nearing com-pletion. Evidently they think it is well to be up high enough to get a clear vision, and not be clouded by the smoke and soot of the theology which lingers near the earth.

The Christian Endeavorers of the city are organized, and are planning for a great state convention that is to be held next June. The pastor of the West Side church was made chairman of the whole, but found it necessary to resign, owing to a change of plans. Ohio stands first among the states in increase of societies.

The Local Union rally occurs this week

Bro. Cahill of Central church stepped aside from the well beaten paths of pulpit preaching to tell what a number of young men had to say about the ideal young woman. This will be followed by The Model Young Man from the Young Woman's Standpoint" and other like subjects.

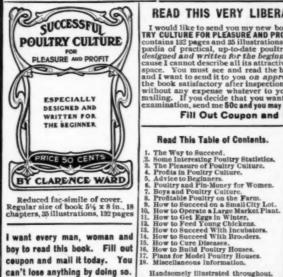
Dayton, O.

You cannot be holy if you do not know how to be happy.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

The Fillmore Bros. Co., music publishers, Cincinnati, O., wish to secure the services of a good business man (Christian preferred), who has as much as \$5,000 to invest in their stock. He need not be a musician, but must have business ability and a clean moral record. Address as above.

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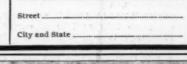
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Enclosed find 4c in stamps for which please
send me, on approval, your new book, "Succossful Poultry Culture for Pleasure and Profit."
If I want the book I agree to send you 60c for
it. If I don't want it, I agree to return it to
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THE BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATOR
On the New Testament, published in twenty-nine volumes, with INDEX. Regular price, \$61.00

YOU CAN SECURE IT FOR \$2.00 DOWN and \$2.00 per month for fifteen months, and have it for use in your library while you are paying for it.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE

THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY CO., 358 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



NEBRASKA SECRETARY'S LETTER.

E. B. Widger has closed his work at York and is just now in a short meeting at Kennett, Mo. Would hold meetings in Nebraska. Address at York.

J. S. Beem held a meeting at Hendley. Now at Miltonvale, Kans.

H. C. Holmes and Edgard D. Price will exchange meetings. Holmes began at Beatrice on 6th inst. Bro. Price was called to Glenwood, Iowa, to marry a couple. Mrs. Price and Esther along.

The dedication of the Clay Center church, A. G. Smith, pastor, has been set for Nov. 13, with Dean Haggard as principal speaker. The church gave Bro. Smith and his wife a severe pounding recently, and left them about \$40.00 worth of things. One confession there on 6th.

THE PITTSBURGH SPECIAL VIA PENNSYLVANIA LINES

Leaves Chicago daily at 7:30 p. m., arrives Pittsburgh 7:45 next morning. Sleeping car for Youngstown and New Castle on this train. Tickets and full information at city office, 248 Clark st.,

W. W. Divine of Kearney has accepted a call to the church work at Ashland, and will move there about the 15th.

The Ansley meeting, Austin and Mc-Vey, reports 19 added to the 5th, 14 of them heads of families. Will continue over the 13th and begin at Bradshaw on the 20th.

The final report on the meeting at Fairview, held by C. L. Adams, is 10 confessions, 5 from denominations, claimed and 4 by letter, 24 in all; 13 have been baptized and one yet to be.

The secretary presented state missions at Northside church, Omaha, where H. J. Kirchstein ministers, on the 6th. The church responded with nearly five times as much as they sent in last year. Will speak for the offering at Ulysses on the 13th, at Fremont on the 20th and Beatrice on the 27th.

The Executive Committee met at Lincoln on the 1st of May.

The church at Harvard had a special meeting of the members and after discussing the proposition of locating an Orphan's Home there under the Benevolent Association, it was unanimously agreed to push the project. Bro. Thos. Matters has offered \$5,000.00 for the purpose. This work ought to and doubtless will, receive the hearty support of Nebraska disciples.

It is pretty early to give any reports from the Nebraska day offering, but early as it is there have come in some very encouraging letters. Some came in advance accompanied with full apportionments.

Advance receipts have come from Rulo, which heads the list, Bennett church and B. S. Blue Hill C. E., Platte Valley C. E., and note from church ac-cepting full apportionment. Havelock church, Minden B. S., C. E. and Junior, Pleasant Hill B. S., Nehawka Aid Society, Red Willow church and B. S. Since Nebraska day, Bethany reports by 'phone \$78.50 pledged, and remits nearly half. Liberty Ridge full apportionments. Report from Beaver City says, "Got our \$20.00 yesterday." Corbin. From Lexington, \$21.50, double expectations. D. B. Titus. Northside at Omaha pledged \$24.10. This is a fair showing for these early hours. Let those who have not attended to the matter do so promptly.

You'll Know

when you get the grip, but you won't know how it happened—no one does.

You won't care. You will be too miserable. But you will be intensely interested in how to get rid of it.

How to stop those cold chills from chasing up and down the spine, the incessant pains in the limbs and back, nausea, coughing fits, sneezing, discharge from the eyes and nose, muscular pains, and that brainwracking headache.

The best treatment known for this dreadful affliction is

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Dr. Miles' Nervine cures by hudding up the nervous system, and destroying the germs which poison the blood. If taken when first symptoms appear is almost a sure preventative.

"I suffered several weeks with Grip, and nothing I took seemed to benefit me. I suffered almost death, until I tried Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. From the first day I felt better. It relieved my misery and pain, and gave me an appetite, and in a few days I had fully recovered."—MRS. GEO. B. HALL, 149 Lee St., Jackson, Tenn. The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

Pledge cards will be furnished those asking for them.

We cannot afford to let outside matters push this great work out of its place. Remember that the month of November is State mission month. Even the Boys and Girls Rally Day receipts are divided with the state. Remember this.

W. A. BALDWIN

Send 25 cents to the Investigation committee, publishers, Davenport, Iowa, for Prof. Watson's Illustrated book. covers. "Judgment: Christian Science Exposed." Containing Exposed." Containing extracts from books showing from where all the ideas of Christian science were originally copied, which Mother Eddy calls her

CHURCH EXTENSION.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Comparative statement of receipts for November, 1903 and 1904:

						1903.	1904.
From	individuals	0	0			\$1,333.13	\$1,716.75
From	annuities		0		0	25.00	406.00
From	churches			0		5,474.10	4.606.86

Totals\$6,832.23 \$6,729.61

This shows \$102.62 less received this October than last, though we received \$383.62 more from individuals and \$381 more from annuities, we received \$867.24 less from the churches this October than

The total amount in our Church Extension Fund on November 1 is \$441,000.

All remittances should be made to G. W. Muckley, Cor. Sec., 600 Water Works Building, Kansas City, Mo.

In October a gift of \$400 was received on the Annuity Plan from a friend in Texas and the first week of November, a gift of \$500 was received from a friend in Michigan.

Dear Sir: Please ask your WIFE, DAUGHTER or SISTER to Read MY FREE Offer

WISE WORDS TO SUFFERERS From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

I will mail, free of charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and histroy of my own case to any lady suffering with female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you decide to continue it will only cost you about 12 cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—this is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel extremly nervous, as from approaching dauger, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness; or if you are suffering from any so-called Female Complaint, Tumors or Growths, address Mrs. M. Summers for the Free Treatment and Full Information. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain nature in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense, and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to others. Vigor and health always result from its use. Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county, who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseases peculiar to the sex, thoroughly strengthens relaxed muscles and ligaments which cause trouble, and makes women well. Write to-day, as this offer may not be made again.

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In writing above advertiser, mention this paper.

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Charleston, S. C.

Additions at every Lord's day in October and one added yesterday. Twenty added during six hot months. church is not strong in number but rich in faith and work. Last year it raised and expended \$2,111.74 and the future appears bright. Even the Roman Catholics attend our preaching services and some have obeyed the gospel.

2R. BYE, Borndway, Kansas City, Mo.

OHIO LETTER.

W. B. Ryan.

The annual convention of District No. 21, O. C. M. S., was held with the church at Ashtabula Nov. 2-4. Though at the extreme end of the district the attendance was good and the interest excellent. The program was opened with an address by John P. Sola of Elyria on "Missions in the District." The district contains the metropolis of the state, and several flourishing smaller cities, besides a great stretch of prosperous country territory. But, while we have some of the best churches in the state here, we have no mission work commensurate with the needs and opportunities of the field. The address by Bro. Sola was a stirring appeal for enlarged mission work in the district.

C. W. Freer of Collinwood gave us a deeply instructive sermon on the source of power in the Christian life and J. H. Goldner of Cleveland delivered a most suggestive address on "The Sunday School and Missions."

The session Friday morning was large ly devoted to Sunday school work. The address of J. G. Slayter of Akron on "The Purpose of the Sunday School," will not soon be forgotten. The address of F. D. Butchart on "The New Relation of the Church to the Sunday School," was full of suggestion. The workers in this district share the belief of all wideawake Sunday school people that there must be a vast advance in Sunday school methods before the Sunday school work will be adequately done. At the close of this session S. H. Bartlett gave a powerful address on Ohio Missions. His array of facts and figures was a great lesson in Home Mission Work.

The afternoon session, Friday, was devoted to the work of the C. W. B. M. There was a very full program and some excellent addresses. Miss Mary Lyon's report of the St. Louis convention thrilled the audience. An exercise by the Ashtabula Juniors was greatly enjoyed.

A unique feature in the convention was the evangelistic service each evening. J. G. Slayter preached the sermons which were full of the fervor and power of the gospel. A very deep impression was made on the large audiences assembled. It was felt that it was a profitable departure from the usual convention program.

The church at Ashtabula has recently remodelled its house. It is now a spa-cious and attractive structure, finely adapted to the growing work there. H. Rothenberger, the energetic pastor of the church, is doing an excellent work in that town.

The church in Collinwood will enter protracted meeting Sunday, Nov. 13. S. H. Forster of Columbus will assist the pastor. The work there is growing in interest.

Sunday school contests are now the vogue here. Miles Avenue and Dunham Avenue, Cleveland, are in a contest, and Glenville and Collinwood. All the schools are being stimulated and helped.

Frank C. Ford, late of Montreal, has accepted a call to the West Madison Avenue church of Cleveland. He has been with the church two months. Eleven persons have been added to the church in that time, and all departments of the work are looking up.

William Kraft recently closed a meet ing with the Birch Street mission with

six added to the membership.

F. D. Butchart, late of Chagrin Falls,

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has been called to the pastorate of the Aetna Street church, to succeed John E Pounds, who has entered the evangelistic field.

Secretary Bartlett reports the prospect good for the best offering for Ohio mis-

sions in the history of the society.

The churches of Cleveland and vicinity are arranging for a concerted evangelistic movement in January. Superintendent Wright will be in the city Nov. 21-23 to assist in the plans and preparations for the meetings. It is hoped that this effort will accomplish great things for our work here. Eight or ten churches will enter the movement.

F. M. Field of Willoughby has taken the work at Geneva.

George F. Crites has gone from Perry to be evangelist in southern Ohio under the State Board, and B. F. Tisdall has

come to fill the vacancy at Perry.

The church in Elyria has just completed the remodeling of its building.

The church in Lorain will open a mission Sunday school in the southern part of the city.

A young man at Terre Haute, Ind., made the good confession at the Second church, Leonard V. Barboe, pastor, on Nov. 7.



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CHICAGO

Rev. J. A. Lord, editor of the Christian Standard, Cincinnati, Ohio, made a pleasant visit at our office during his visit to our city on the occasion of the quarterly rally at the First Methodist Church Lord's Day, 13th inst.

North Side Church.-Brother Bruce Brown, after serving this church for nearly two years, discontinued his relations with the same on November 1, taking up the work at Mansfield, Ohio. Brother Brown's stay with the North Side Church was marked by uniformly harmonious work, and the separation be tween pastor and people was one of mutual regret. E. A. L.

Harvey.-The church at Harvey never was more hopeful or united. They are without a pastor just now, but the official board as well as the membership are working together for larger things in the future than in the past. Two excellent people, Mr. and Mrs. Spring, took membership with the congregation last Lord's day and Harvey was well represented at the missionary rally.

Austin.—The annual meeting of the Austin Church was held the first Tuesday in November. The meeting was well attended and the interest deep. A splendid feeling of good fellowship and amity marks the life of the church. The Austin Church is six years old. It was not founded by the missionary board, but was organized by a few brethren of the community assisted by Bro. A. Larrabee. The reports of the annual meeting showed that during the past year there were thirty-eight accessions and \$2,443 was raised for current expenses. All were paid. Among the officers elected were Dr. Newcomer, superintendent of the Sunday school, and T. D. Butler, elder.

The Irving Park Church is doing One installment of \$700 of their church extension debt will be lifted Thanksgiving day. A course of four musicals is arranged for thte autumn and The first number, the Chicago winter. Lotus Club, double male quartette, ap-peared last week before a full house. They delighted every one. Several substantial new families have recently been added to the church fellowship. A large chorus choir of 70 voices has been organized under the direction of Mr. Robt. Faunt.

The pastor, J. R. Ewers, is conducting a largely-attended series of mid-week prayer meetings. The parables are being studied. At the morning services the pastor is preaching on the "Sermon on the Mount." The church prospers. The church prospers.

Dr. W. E. Macklin of Nankin, China, has been spending a few days during the past week in Chicago, attending medical lectures, clinics and hospital operations, and addressing our various churches at such times as he could command for this purpose. He spoke twice on Sunday, the 6th, at Englewood, addressed the ministers' meeting on Monday morning, visited the church at Austin on Wednesday night, and spoke at the University on

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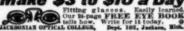
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Friday afternoon. Dr. Macklin is an eager and tireless worker in the tasks to which he has set himself. As a medical missionary he is anxious to observe the latest methods of surgical work. As the adviser of some of the leading officials in his district in China he is giving particular attention to the study of agricultural chemistry. He has in recent years translated a number of works into Chinese, especially such books as deal with history and political science. Dr. Macklin's family is at present in Des Moines, where the children are in school. The summer was spent by them in Berk-eley, Calif. They will remain in this country several months vet.

THE QUARTERLY RALLY.

Last Sunday was quarterly rally day for the Chicago churches. The rally was held in the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington streets, at 3 o'clock. Lloyd Darsie, pastor of the Jackson Boulevard Church, presided, and E. M. Bowman, chairman of the City Mission Board, called the roll of churches, and an unusually large number responded. The address was delivered by J. A. Lord, editor of the Christian Standard, Cincinnati, and was characteristic of his earnestness and enthusiasm. He sought to show his interest in the deep and growing city problem and urged that our churches are ripe for the undertaking and that we have only to properly enlist and educate our present that this end may be accomplished. Our churches must expand in the true spirit of missions. Bro. Lord consented to remain and address the Ministerial Association on Monday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Here he again sought to show his interest in this problem and urged its solution by the present force of preachers by looking out for the young men in their churches who have evangelistic ability and cultivating them and seeing to it that they are trained and put to work. He urged that it is not money we need in the cities, for all the offerings to our missionary societies could be profitably spent in Chicago and New York and do but little; but men, men who are on fire with the spirit of enthusiasm, men who will go everywhere preaching the word as they have opportunity. This is more than ideal, it is a necessity. Bro. Lord indicated his willingness to return at any time and lend any assistance in his power in the solution of this great and difficult problem.

Dear Brother Young:

I have just finished "Historical Documents" and I write to congratulate you on the happy thought of collecting and editing these documents. They ought to be in the home of every Disciple of Christ in the land, and I believe they should have a large and increasing sale in years to come. You have done a service to the brotherhood which I hope will be appreciated by a liberal patronage.

Wishing you success in the great work to which you have devoted your life.

Z. T. SWEENEY.

Soon Over.

"Gee whizz! this steak is tough," complained the cranky boarder.

'Yes." replied the optimist beside him, "but, fortunately, our portions are very small, and so it isn't as bad as it might be."-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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The Chicago & North Western Ry. has issued a new publication entitled "Cali-fornia." It contains a beautiful colored It contains a beautiful colored map of the state, a list of hotels at California tourist resorts with their capacity and rates; and a most interesting series of pictures showing California's resources and attractions. The prospective visitor and settler should be in possession of a copy of this profusely illustrated folder. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps. One way tickets on sale daily September 15 to October 15, only \$33.00 Chicago to the Coast. Correspondingly lew rates from all points. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago, Ill.

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WHAT BRETHREN SAY:

I have just finished reading Historical Documents Advocating Christian Union. I am delighted with it. The mechanical execution of the book is superb. It presents a most attractive and inviting page. To look at the open page is a real temptation to read. It is timely and unique in its line. To be an intelligent Disciple, one must be familiar with the contents of this volume. We need more of such literature just now. The hour for the Plea of Christian union is strategic.

S. D. DUTCHER.

The Christian Century Company, Chicago, has recently put forth a book, "Historical Documents Advocating Christian Union," with "Historical Introductions," by Charles Alexander Young. The con-tents, form and timeliness of the work bespeak for it a wide reading. It is not too much to say that every preacher, even every layman, should get the book, read it and then loan it. He who has read the documents once needs to go over them again, and whoever has read them without appreciating the continuity of their message should certainly secure this volume. It will help on the restora-tion of new Protestant Christianity, which is surely coming to its own.

Wallace C. Payne.

"Historical Documents Advocating Christian Union," by Charles A. Young, is a most timely and interesting publication.

One cannot read these notable papers without being deeply impressed by the breadth and depth and Christliness the restoration leaders who wrote them. These were men of clear vision. They discerned through the accumulated tomes of ages the fundamental principles of the gospel of Christ. Through the mist of sectarianism they saw in the future a united church, in conformity with the Savior's prayer—a church whose members assembled so close in loving service about the foot of the cross that no man asked his brother aught save the ques-tion, "Is he your Master?" as each looked upward to the Coronated One.

That their vision was true is evidenced by the fact that so many of God's faithful ones have seen it since their time, and so great a multitude beholds it now.

To-day it were egotism to claim a monopoly of Christian union. As one reads these papers, the question rises, "Are we doing all that we might to promote the union of Christians?" If we are in earnest about this portion of our plea let us take heed lest some of those who have not preached union so long as we have surpass us in its ultimate accomplishment.

Isaac Errett's "Our Position" and J. H. Garrison's "The World's Need of Our Plea" vitally connect the series with the present.

The book will be useful not only to every Disciple of Christ, but to every student of the question of union.

Oscar Sweeney.

An Irishman some years ago entered Mr. Hanna's office, took off his hat politely and said: "The top of the mornin' to ye, Misther Hanna. I've been told ye're wantin' o 'help."

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